The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5691. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OVER THE SEA.

Letters from Our Correspondents in Different European Capitals.

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A Singular Letter to the Vienna Public.

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Races and Hunts—The Game Laws—Questions of the Hour—Rich and Poor—Religious Topics—State of Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869.

The metropolis, and all England except a few warm nooks on the seacoast, are bound in icy fetters. The steeple chases at Croydon have been postponed from day to day, as no one will risk his horse's legs or his own neck in such weather. Sporting and sight-seeing London poured out as usual, and great numbers paid for admission to see the dangerous and sensational spectacle, just as the Roman crowd flocked to the amphitheatre. The managers hoped the weather would soften, in vain. They then got up some sham races to avoid paying back the money at the gates, and at dark, which comes on at 4 o'clock, when it has not been dark all day, the grumbling crowd went home.

A real steeple chase is a bold run across the country, the rougher the better, from the starting point to a distant steeple, each horseman choosing his route, and making the best time he can. Croydon is "imitation ditto." The course is laid out, the obstacles are all artificial; the fences, hedges, ditches, &c., are constructed so that the London crowd can see them to the best advantage, and the hardest and most hazardous, where the danger to life and limb are greatest, are close by the grand stand, for the delectation of the ladies and gentlemen who pay the highest prices.

The new Earl DERBY is about to sell off the fine sporting stud kept by the late Earl, who was almost all his life an ardent sportsman, but who became disgusted at last with the rascalities of the turf. The misfortunes of several Dukes, Marquises and Earls, who have fallen among thieves, may be a warning to others; but so large a class is interested in racing, it is so spread over the country, so firmly established an institution, that I can see no prospect of its abandonment. Englishmen will race, hunt, shoot, as long as they are Englishmen. Racing is demoralizing, hunting and shooting are barbarous amusements—but the higher classes of the English people have enjoyed them for the past thousand years, and they will probably persevere in them for a thousand years to come. No English King will ever again desolate a whole country and turn out its inhabitants to starve because he may fancy it for a hunting field, but English landlords have, within a few years, been doing much the same on a smaller scale, and the Game laws of England are an extension of the same principle over the whole country.

THE GAME LAWS.

Over these game laws there has been a constant battle from time immemorial. The "tumbling" of landlords in Ireland, to quote the unfortunate expression of Father O'BRIEN, is nothing to the shootings and maimings of English gamekeepers and poachers. Every country paper has accounts of these battles, often with fatal results. Well armed keepers are kept on every large estate, (as many as fifty on some,) whose sole duty is to watch over the game and see that it is not shot or trapped by poachers—people who have no permission from the proprietors or license from Government. The corn, turnips, and cabbages of the farmers are eaten up by swarms of rabbits, hares, pheasants; but if a farmer kills a rabbit in his field, or a laborer catches one that is devastating his garden, he is arrested, heavily fined, or sent to prison. The destruction of food by game amounts every year to hundreds of thousands of pounds, for a rabbit eats and wastes more than a sheep. If a man finds in his garden a fox, a rabbit, a pheasant and an owl, caught in his traps, he may safely kill the fox and the owl; but the others are sacred. Only public opinion protects the fox, and a man who kills one, it is said, deserves to be whipped at the cart's tail; so that foxes are really preserved as well as rabbits, and that is one reason why so many millions of eggs are imported from France and Belgium—happy lands, where the poorest people can keep chickens.

A farmer in the Midland counties proposes a general revolt against these odious laws. He "invites all classes of voters to help destroy the pernicious privileges of the favored landowners, whose numbers are ever decreasing." He would get the land broken up into smaller estates. "Let no man," he says, "have the power to give six months' notice to quit to whole parishes, as has been done in Warwickshire this very last Michaelmas." And a meeting has just been held in the Radical capital of the Midland counties, at which many able speeches were made, and many striking facts presented. I give some of the latter—leaving the eloquence and indignation to the reader's fancy. At Bolton, on the 8th of October, eight gamekeepers fought with a party of fifteen poachers for thirty-five minutes. Some had guns, some axes, and several were left for dead. The keepers are often badly beaten, severely maimed, and sometimes killed. Oftener the poachers, after a hard fight, are captured and sent to prison. A large portion of the most desperate felons begin their careers as poachers. A poor man catches a hare for his sick wife or child; he is sent three months to prison, grows moody and desperate with the sense of such treatment, and ever after makes war upon the rich. Those men who resist and injure or kill the keepers are sent at once to penal servitude and ruined for life. In Hampshire alone 25,000 acres are used solely for game preserving. The towns are filled with people competing for labor, who might find abundant employment in cultivating the land now kept for game by the rich proprietors. One of the speakers said his own loss as a farmer by game was in four years not less than $5,000. There is no compensation, because game is no one's individual property. Mr. MUNTZ, M. P., said the damage to crops by game in England had been estimated by good authority at 6,000,000 bushels of cereals. A boy who worked for him was sent to jail some days for knocking down a rabbit. When he came out he said he would do no more work, as he had never been so comfortable as in prison, and his friends were obliged to get him a berth in a man-of-war to keep him from becoming a vagabond for life.

I know that this is an old, old story, and I note it here for two reasons—first, to show that abuses may be complained of for a long time without being removed; second, to give an idea of the elements that enter into the great contest, soon to be more fiercely waged than ever, between the oppressed and the privileged classes in this country—between the rich and the poor—those who earn the money and those who enjoy it; for here, if nowhere else, wealth rests on want. Every great income comes at last from the toils and privations of the very poorest people in England. The income of the Earl of DERBY, said now to amount to £190,000 per annum, is earned by the now sorely cramped artisans of Lancashire. The £300,000 yearly income of the Marquis of BUTE is very largely dug out of the earth by grimy colliers working in darkness far under ground, lying on their sides, picking in narrow seams, with all the hourly risks of being suffocated, crushed or blown in pieces. And now the torch of universal and compulsory education is to be tossed into this great political powder house.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The Bishop of Lincoln has written a most affectionate letter to Dr. TEMPLE, tenderly imploring him to follow the examples of apostles and Saints, and by disavowing the *Essays and Reviews* to relieve the consciences and fears of great numbers who now look upon his appointment as a calamity. But the elect Bishop sturdily refuses to do what the law does not require him to do. The refusal, and the manner of the refusal to relieve the minds so "distressed and distracted," which will "cost him so little," seems rather hard and ungracious, and must confirm the idea that he cannot disavow his sympathy with the heretical essays.

All over England handbills may be seen lying in shop windows, or posted on walls, inviting the faithful to attend prayer meetings and make supplication for the "Romish Ecumenical Council." People say Roman Empire, laws, institutions; but the Pope is "Romish." These prayer meetings have assembled at the invitation of Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, who seems to have taken the interests of the entire Protestant world under his charge on this occasion. The first of the series in London was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Evangelicals hold special religious services in London in taverns, theatres and music halls, on the principal of fighting Satan in his own territory—quartering, as it were, on the enemy. Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M. P., presided, and Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, Dr. CUMMING, and other anti-Papal celebrities were on the platform, and took part in the proceedings. These prayer meetings are to be held every two or three days throughout the month of December. After the address by the President, and the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture, Dr. CUMMING, Dr. AURIOL and others prayed for the conversion of Antichrist, and for blessings on the Man of Sin; that all the machinations of Rome might produce confusion; that mercy might be shown to the victims of a great and ancient delusion; that the day of Rome's anticipated triumph might prove to be that of her predicted downfall. This was Dr. CUMMING's special supplication.

While these prayers are being offered up by the Evangelical party that Rome may be brought to confusion, the Ritualists are no less earnestly praying the other way—for the success of the Council, and that its action may bring about the speedy union of the whole Church, around what they regard as the only possible centre of corporate unity. Great numbers of the most educated and zealous clergy of the Church of England hope and believe that this corporate union is not far distant. The twelve days' Mission, of which I have written somewhat fully, had this distinct purpose, and while it is hailed by the Roman Catholic Press as a sign of awakening, the *Record* and the Evangelicals are very bitter about it.

It is but a few years, as Mr. G. H. MOORE, the eloquent Irish member of Parliament—did ever one see an Irish member who was not eloquent? —reminds the *Times*, since they were "burning in effigy the Blessed Mother of God in the heathen towns of England;" now they sing hymns and carry banners to honor her in hundreds of Anglican churches.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The letter from which I quote the above sentence brings me naturally to the present ominous state of things in Ireland. Mr. MOORE, at the close of a very powerful review of the past misgovernment of Ireland and its consequences, says:

"Ireland is resolved to live with all the vigorous vitality of her indestructible race. The organization of a nation for a nation's life, bids defiance to the resources of tyranical power. The people of Ireland have no intention of 'drifting into a guerrilla outbreak;' and any one who incites them to such a course deserves to be punished not only as a traitor but as a fool. The whole constitution is in their hands, and they will use it for their own purposes. The election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA for Tipperary, as you rightly observe, 'is absolutely void' and of no value, except as the 'shadow' that 'coming events cast before' them. That those events will be of a serious character, accept my assurance. Prepare the people of England for them, not by threatening a reign of terror, which you cannot enforce, but by urging the necessity of timely concessions—'the salutary provisions of wisdom and experience,' and not 'things wrung from you by the cruel gripe of rigid necessity.' Imperial legislation stands self-condemned; nothing will satisfy the people of Ireland but self-government. Let Parliament take care that even thic concession, like so many others, be not made too late.

'—but glance
Your eye along America and France!'

and say whether the time may not be fast approaching when England might prefer the alliance of a nation of soldiers to the internal dangers of a rebel garrison."

The *Times* accompanied this letter with a critical leader; but its real reply came out yesterday in a "leading leader," evidently "inspired." "All the elements of confusion," it says, "are seething together in Ireland." "The sword of the Magistrate lies ineffectual in its sheath." "The loyal are disquieted, anxious and silent, while loud-mouthed treason flaunts on the highway and proclaims itself in the market place. The only voice that is heard is that of sedition. * * * The streets of the capital of Munster are occupied night after night with processions chanting songs inciting Irishmen to rebellion. * * * The time for patience and inaction is past."

Simultaneously with this all but official annunciation, we hear that proclamations have been posted in some of the larger towns forbidding these processions, and we are told that Earl SPENCER, who had threatened to resign on account of his divided Cabinet, has now determined to put down by force disloyal demonstrations. The authority of the law is to be maintained, and infractions of it pursued and punished. We may look, therefore, for a series of Press prosecutions; for collisions between public meetings and processions and the Police and military; a little later will come the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the arrest and imprisonment of every active propagator of sedition—of every man who, with Mr. MOORE, demands for Ireland the same liberty that exists in New-Zealand—the right of self-government.

The demonstration that seems to have at last aroused the Government was the election of the convict, now in the Chatham prison, O'DONOVAN ROSSA, and the celebrations that followed his election. In Limerick the "Nationalists" marched 1,000 strong in military order through the streets, and stoned the Police and military barracks. At Cork there was a torchlight procession of 5,000 in military order, and many houses were illuminated. At Waterford 10,000 assembled on the hill of Ballybricken, burnt fireworks, played Fenian airs, and sang the national anthem "God Save Ireland." Even in Londonderry there was a large procession of men who cheered for ROSSA and sang Fenian songs in chorus. The Dublin *Evening Post* says that the "new spirit" the Government have to contend against in Ireland is "the spirit of revolt against authority of any kind—religious, moral, or social, no less than governmental—the spirit of disorder and of subversion." "Fenianism," adds the writer, "is a moral even more than a political disorder, and while its spread, both sideways and downwards, might easily be exaggerated, there is no doubt whatever that its spread could not be too vigorously or two speedily met."

Here then is the situation. Vigor is demanded, and we know what that means. One would suppose that at the first movement of the Government in the way of repression all Ireland would be in flames; but the Irish can be as prudent as they are excitable; and the national papers have declared again and again that England should not be gratified by having an insurrection to quell. If the organization and discipline of the party are as good as one would suppose they might be after all these years of trial and preparation—if they can wait, all they wish for may be accomplished. If not, they will be crushed; but I believe they are too sensible of that to run the risk of it. For any chance of a successful insurrection Ireland's opportunity is yet to come, and may be long in coming. But a liberal Land bill has been prepared by the Government, and will probably be passed. The Education bill will be postponed to another session, partly because the Irish difficulty is the most urgent, partly because the League has not had time to make public opinion in favor of secular and compulsory education. MONADNOCK.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The Elections in the Chamber—Intrigue of M. Rouher—The Protectionist Agitation—Scandal in High Life in Vienna—Extraordinary Revelations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869.

The fusion between the old majority and the *Tiers Parti* is complete, with the exception of the secession of about forty of the latter, who will form what is called the *Centre Gauche*. The recent elections for officers of the Chamber have demonstrated the sacrifices that must have been made in the accomplishment of this combination. The replacement of M. SCHNEIDER in the President's chair was almost a matter of course. His election has no significance further than that it marks his great personal popularity. The same, however, cannot be said of the success of Baron JEROME DAVID and M. DU MIRAIL. Their election as Vice-Presidents has caused great alarm outside, and is generally regarded as evidence of the reactionary tendencies of the reconstructed majority. This impression, however, is based upon a misapprehension of the facts which led to the choice of these gentlemen, and which, when they come to be explained, will allay the the anxiety which it has occasioned.

M. OLLIVIER has steadily kept in view the necessity of effecting a union between all the sections of the Chamber which believe in the possibility of reconciling the existing dynasty with liberty. That portion of the *Tiers Parti* which seceded did so not because they objected to the fusion with the old majority, but because they wished to put immediate interpellations to the Ministry, a step which M. OLLIVIER was desirous to postpone. The next meeting held after their retirement took place on Sunday last, when the nominations for President and Vice-Presidents came up for discussion. It was decided that M. SCHNEIDER should be reëlected to the President's chair, and that two of the Vice-Presidents should be chosen from the old majority and two from the ranks of the *Cent Seize*. It was further agreed, and this is an important point in the consideration of M. OLLIVIER's position, that the four Vice-Presidents should be Deputies whose antecedents rendered them as little obnoxious as possible to the Opposition. Tuesday was fixed upon for the nomination of these gentlemen. When the meeting took place, the two candidates of the *Tiers Parti*, the Marquis DE TALHOUET and M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, were accepted without a dissentient voice. The turn of the old majority to name its candidates followed, but considerable hesitation was manifested on the subject. At last one of the members of that section stood up and said that he could not see why they should have any difficulty in regard to a choice, "when they had two gentlemen present who were so admirably qualified for the office as Baron JEROME DAVID and M. DU MIRAIL. M. OLLIVIER was thunderstruck at the nomination of these gentlemen, whose selection he knew would be regarded outside as an evidence of reactionary tendencies, and he hesitated about assenting to it. His friends, however, advised him to accede to it, as when the ordinary session opened there would be a reorganization of the Bureaus, and the two objectionable Vice-Presidents would certainly be put out. On this M. OLLIVIER withdrew his opposition, and the names of the four candidates thus selected went before the Chamber on Wednesday and were elected by the following numbers: Marquis DE TALHOUET, 244; M. DU MIRAIL, 144; M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, 141; and Baron DAVID, 137.

The result of the vote was to demonstrate that M. ROUHER, by whom this manœuvre was originated to damage M. OLLIVIER outside the Chamber, has little or no influence left in the ranks of the reconstructed majority—not more than sixty partisans at most. When the present session is closed and the ordinary session commences there will be a fresh vote for the four Vice-Presidents, and then MM. JEROME DAVID and DU MIRAIL will be put out. That decision was come to at another meeting of the majority on Thursday night, so that M. ROUHER's little manœuvre will have only a short-lived success.

THE PROTECTIONIST AGITATION.

It is stated that an effort will be made by the Protectionist Deputies to secure a discussion in the Chamber on the tariffs by an indirect motion immediately after the disputed elections are validated. The object of this manœuvre is, it is added, to postpone, as long as possible, the interpellations which it was settled were to follow immediately after the disputed elections were disposed of, and thus accommodate certain necessities of the new Ministerial combinations. If the statement be true, it would look as if the Government were likely to play into the hands of the Protectionists when their demands come to be seriously considered.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

I have just received an advance copy of a most extraordinary letter which has been addressed to the Vienna public by the Countess BATHYANY APRAXIN, and in which she assails violently the conduct of her mother, the Princess ESTERHAZY. It will be in all the Paris journals in a day or two, and therefore you need feel no delicacy about publishing it.

"The newspapers," writes the Countess, "have for some time past been occupying themselves with an affair which concerns me nearly. All those who have read the articles in question must incontestibly put to themselves the following question: What crime can a daughter have committed that a mother should punish her in a manner as revolting as it is contrary to law and to nature?

I find myself forced to reply.

Having done nothing to merit such a punishment, finding myself reduced not merely to poverty, but what is still worse to a heart like mine, seeing my honor dragged through the mud by my own mother. I desire to defend myself.

I shall relate succinctly my life during eight years and a half. I am driven to take this desperate course, for my family, by its influence, has shown me clearly its object, that of reducing me to helplessness by imposing its will on my defenders and closing my mouth even before the tribunal.

Guilty in appearance before public opinion, it is desired to have me remain so in order that my mother may be acquitted and I condemned.

Let us see on which side is the wrong, on which the right.

In 1861, after having quitted my family for the principal reasons with which every one is acquainted, for which I blame myself, and for which I shall repent to the hour of my death, I remained alone in the world, for immediately after my mother, under the pretext of not being able to quit her son-in-law, my husband, abandoned me entirely. I ask whether, notwithstanding my faults, she was right as a mother in passing over to the camp of the enemy?

Would she not have done better to come to me, her child, and as a woman to extend her hand to raise me and place me in a right course? No; she put her foot on my head to crush me still more.

Strange woman! Had she no idea of what she exposed me to—me, a spoiled child *par excellence*—spoiled by society, spoiled by every one; me, who had been reared to believe myself a phœnix? She did not understand the peril in which she flung me head foremost.

I wrote to her at that time to ask the support of her tenderness. She repulsed me. I asked her at least to give me news of the children. I received the following reply on a scrap of paper:

"You are unworthy to receive news of your children."

"I was guilty. Oh, yes, I own it, but was that a reason to drive me to despair, and as a consequence of that despair, to folly?

Folly came; after long weeping, after nights passed without sleep; I sought a consolation. I required some object in life. My imagination too ardent and rendered unhealthy at that time by grief, my mind nervous and agitated, all drove me to act like a spoiled child. Without experience, for it was not years that were wanting to me, it was the experience of life, I committed the enormous folly, a folly without name a thousand times more blamable, I will say more ridiculous to believe myself predestined for the theatre—to study the dramatic art.

For this purpose I repaired to Paris where a friend of my childhood—a noble heart, a mind such as is rarely to be met with, (the Princess DE METTERNICH,) put aside the prejudices of the world and came to me without fearing the millions of calumnies that people would amuse themselves inventing respecting me. She wanted to judge for herself and she saw that the world had lied.

Although young, she assumed the *rôle* that my mother should have taken from the commencement, and that the latter had never adopted.

'JULIE,' said to me this friend, 'I believe that you are always the same, loyal and good, but in the name of heaven quit this false route; you are not born for the theatre; neither your rank nor your position authorize this career. I know that you have labored seriously, but sacrifice what you have done to your mother, to your children. Every one will approve of your conduct.'

The advice of that friend, a woman distinguished for her superior qualities, went straight to my heart. I felt an ardent desire to return into a good path, and I therefore obeyed her with joy and gratitude. I then understood the danger in which a woman is placed who departs from the line traced out for the commonest of mortals. I shall all my life thank the noble and courageous friend who facilitated to me this return to reason.

From that time I experienced an invincible repugnance to every kind of extravagant tendency.

The same friend of whom I speak with so much gratitude is a witness of the calm and respectable life which I have led for the last six years. But far from bringing my mother nearer to me, it appeared to widen the distance between us. I besought her to come and see me were it only for eight days; I a hundred times reiterated this prayer, but in vain.

Still the same friend, and many others in addition, old and young, gave her to understand how much filial love had encouraged me in my good resolutions, but she listened neither to that friend nor to the others who made the same representations to her. My mother had always some frivolous pretext for not coming. She had no money to undertake the journey; she had no time; she feared to offend her son-in-law in acting as a mother; she had, it seems, begun to regard me with horror.

I passed my existence weeping; all my friends sympathised with troubles so little merited, but I suffered in silence, with resignation and without deviating from my good resolutions. For if my mother was not near to guide and advise me, there was in the other world the soul of my father-in-law, which did not abandon me. That cherished, holy and respected souvenir gave me strength to struggle against evil and persevere in good.

'I had committed a censurable act eight and a half years previously, in quitting my poor children, but I had committed it in a moment of giddiness and apprehension. Vengeance has been taken on me by holding them up as the most implacable judges of my conduct. During those eight years I made three loyal and unrestricted attempts to repair, as far as I could, that fault. In the third of these attempts, the friend of whom I speak, and who professes great influence, supported my cause with my family, but they cast me off all the same. And yet I made but one modest request: 'To return home to take the last of places; to be there even less than the last of servants, in order to enjoy, after a long martyrdom, the right of being still the mother of my children.'

Each time they replied to me with a humanity without example, that all that was not sufficient. My mother, not satisfied with wringing my heart, endeavored two years ago to punish me physically. She took back from me at that time 200 florins, out of the small monthly allowance of 700 florins which she gave me. I resisted this act of injustice, but again, and as before, in vain. She would not yield, and assigned for cause the debts contracted by my brother. I continued, therefore, to live not merely an isolated life, but also an existence materially very poor, but still more and more tranquil and respectable.

When about ten months ago, without any reason and without notice of any sort, my allowance from my mother ceased, I thought that it was merely a delay and at last wrote in order to avoid the recurrence of such painful disappointments in regard to so small an allowance. It was not thought necessary even to reply to me. Neither my mother nor her first employe, to whom I also addressed myself, felt themselves called upon to give any signs of life. I wrote letters still more pressing: the same silence. Friends, relatives wrote on my behalf. None of them received answers. I thought that I should have lost my reason. This silence lasted four months; my mother finished by sending me back my letters unread. My letters, written from the heart, would have moved a rock. My mother remained indifferent to them.

During these four months of mortal silence it was perhaps hoped that I would die of hunger or that I would have flung myself into the Seine in despair. I was exposed to everything by this obstinate mutism—to suicide, to dishonor, to theft as a means of sustaining life.

I remained months sustained merely by potatoes or haricot beans, which I cooked myself. In eating I watered them with more tears than I thought I could have shed during my whole life. Finding at the end of four months, to the great regret of my mother, that I still lived, that I had committed no crime which would authorize her to disembarrass herself of the support of a daughter whom she detested, by casting her into a prison of some kind, she made me an offer which I could not accept, namely, that she would restore me the miserable monthly pension which she had formerly allowed me if I would sell at that price the fortune which had been left me by the will of my poor, adored father-in-law.

I was forced, seeing that no gentle means was likely to lead to an acceptable result, to address myself to the tribunals. The following was my demand:

That my mother should pay me the ten months' arrears, in order that I might acquit my obligations toward the friends who had lent me the means to live.

I also demanded that my alimentary pension should be fixed from that time by the law, in proportion to the fortune of my mother and the number of her children. We are but two, my brother and myself. The income of my mother—the net income—is 100,000 florins.

In short, I desire, after having assured my present, to secure my future. I wish to convince myself if my half share, the life use of which my mother enjoys, is much embarrassed or at all endangered. I must do this during the life of my mother, for after her death there would be no means of remedying the mischief done.

I claim only my right, and the law will accord it to me. Noble and devoted friends, intimately acquainted with the unjustifiable conduct of my mother, promise me their support in everything to the end of this revolting struggle.

On arriving here my first duty was to repair to Lanschiter to the tomb of my poor father. The state in which I found this tomb made me comprehend everything. This souvenir had not been respected. The tomb was in ruins. The letters of the inscription on the white marble cross are in a great measure effaced; the lime of the walls of the chapel is falling in on every side, and the bricks are following it. The grave even has a withered appearance. Two or three rose trees, planted twenty years ago, regard each other in the distance, and to weep over their abandonment. And over this desolated grave I whom he had cherished as if I had been his own child knelt sobbing with my heart torn and without bread. While at Bakersan my mother is living in great style, she has not money sufficient to keep in order the grave of him to whom she owes everything, or a copper to fling to me. But on this grave I have taken an oath to avenge that sacred memory, outraged in my person—the dearest object that the departed one cherished on earth.

Not content with doing me all the evil that she could, my mother has never thought of effacing, in the eyes of the world, my past faults, by dwelling with the maternal pride which ought to be instinctive on my life of reparation. On the contrary, the more she, her intimates and her employes, have been able to blacken me in the eyes of the world the more they have done it.

This letter has no other object than that of clearing my honor, which is the honor of my children. Since my mother has not undertaken to do it, I must do it myself, for I ask of every loyal heart if there can be a more poignant grief than that of having always been honest and being treated as criminal.

I recognize in but one person the right of never pardoning me my faults, for he only has been wounded by them. God, my mother and society have justly punished me for them. After many years of repentance God has pardoned me. My mother is more severe than God.

Before the Court my mother's lawyer told me that my mother owed me no allowance, that being of age I ought to earn my own bread, and the Judge did not contradict him. I endeavored to refute this assertion, but the Judge told me curtly to hold my tongue. I suppose because my defence should have been offered by my lawyer, but the latter found it convenient to allow this incident to pass unobserved. This law does not exist for us children of aristocrats. We have not been reared to earn our bread. In what manner, then, does my mother's lawyer mean that I should gain a livelihood? * *

Let the world utter a shout of blame and indignation at such an infamy.

(Signed)

COMTESSE JULIE BATHYANY APRAXIN.

P. S.—Let my mother thank her defender, advocate and counselor for the censure which this letter will justly cause to be cast on her. The world must not imagine that I have employed in these pages all my arms. I have held in reserve the most venomous, and will only use them in the event of my being forced to use them."

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The *Correspondance Liberale* in noticing the telegram published in the NEW-YORK TIMES from its St. Petersburg correspondent, respecting the projected alliance between Russia, France and Austria, says: "The intimate relations which exist between the United States and Russia explain how the New-York journal has received this communication. Now let us add that our personal informations tend to the same conclusion. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs every one talks Russian, and at the present time the Czar ALEXANDER and the Emperor NAPOLEON is a fixed fact; it is even added that the Emperor of Austria is to take part in it."

The object of this treaty is, as I before stated, to compel Prussia to disarm. With such a purpose no one will object to it.

THE OLD AND THE NEW PARIS.

The City in 1850—Its Peculiarities—Parisians of that Time—Their Dress and Habits—Trials of Visiting Strangers—The Marked Changes During Napoleon's Reign—New Comforts, Conveniences and Beauties—The American and English Elements.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

When I first visited and dwelt in this city LOUIS PHILIPPE was within eighteen months of the close of his career; and before I left LOUIS NAPOLEON had betrayed the Republic and was coqueting with the Empire; and that is seventeen years ago. Let us cast a hasty glance at the Paris of that olden time, and compare it with the Paris of to-day. Paris then, in 1850, was an essentially French city. It belonged exclusively to the Parisians, and had many customs peculiar to itself, some of them vastly annoying to strangers. It imposed its dress and its habits on those whom it permitted to come from abroad and sojourn within its walls. Mine host swindled them, and the shopkeepers took what the innkeepers left. They had some privileges and saw many strange sights, they profited certainly by foreign travel and living in new lands, but it was long before they felt at home, and there was a lingering sense of deprivation which would not be dispelled. The American had one banker to draw upon and one hotel to alight at; and he heard from home once a month—in Winter—by those antique Cunarders, the *Britannia*, the *Columbia* and the others. If he was of a Saxon build and of a florid habit, people looked hard at him in the streets and said he was a "rosbif" or a "milor." American girls could not go out walking alone, because French girls did not; and they could not wear yellow, nor velvet, nor diamonds, because they must do as the French girls did. The houses were cold; the chimnies were built to warm the next room; water to wash in was a cent a pail, and water to drink, having no ice in it, was not worth a cent for any quantity. The American read *Galignani*, the only French paper published in English, merely because he was forced to; and he found in it little American matter but abuse of DANIEL WEBSTER. Doubtless, even then, Paris was a splendid city, and to him who had conquered its secrets, it extended a not unwilling hospitality; but between that Paris and this what a difference! The class of 1845 (Harvard, I mean,) was taught that some things could not be compared—for instance, virtue and a stove pipe; and you cannot compare these two cities much better.

The change strikes the navigator before he hears the farewell gun. Then he sailed in a Havre packet, with a Yankee skipper and a Yankee crew; now American commerce is driven from the seas, and he embarks on a French *paquebot*. That is, she is of Scottish build, and her machinery was cast on the Clyde, but everything else is French. Her jib is called a *foc*, and when they want the engineer to stop they sing out, *Stoppez!* Off Fire Island the navigator eats a French dinner, and either renews acquaintance, or makes it, with dishes to which cardinals and warriors have given their names, and with sauces reminding him of a battle or a dancer, according as they are flavored with parsley or white capers!

The Scotch ship carries her French crew so rapidly across the sea that he has but nine days of apprenticeship, and on the tenth—if he has ever been at Havre before—may note some wondrous changes. He will see, instantly, evidences of that material prosperity which has attended the political degradation of France. New docks, new squares, new streets, new palaces; full wharves, flags of every clime, a busy population, little apparent poverty, no obtrusive beggary. Such progress has been made in another order of ideas, that no one asks him for his "papers," and he no longer surrenders his passport at the point of the bayonet. His baggage passes without examination upon his simple but solemn' declaration that it covers no tobacco. Stranger than all, the Custom House undertakes the transport of the 400 trunks to the railroad, upon the payment of twenty cents apiece. A long farewell to the importunities of touters, to the rapacity of truckmen, and to all the lies and deceits of those who feast and batten on the traveler.

Is there in the world—in the temperate zone, of course—a more beautiful country than Normandy, and that in November, even. Have centuries of cultivation produced anywhere more marvelous results? Every inch of land tilled to the edge of the precipice, to the bank of the streams, to the doors of the cottage. Not a fence, not a hedge, not a wall, except in the settlements; each landowner knowing his own without their watchful aid. (Such is the subdivision of the soil in France that, were every man's property fenced to divide it from his neighbors the loss—with the inevitable brambles on either side of the wall—would be one-eighth of the whole.) Not a stone as big as your fist to be found upon the surface; no, nor two feet underneath; the forests—a surprise to all Americans—planted and cultivated forests; cultivated for their wood. The trees, symmetrically set, opening into arcades, as the train hurries by, anon shrinking into serried lines, and again expanding into arches; the roads, kept like those of the Central Park, so perfect that a team of six horses will draw, upon wheels, the tires of which are eight inches wide, a load of nine tons, and leave no track behind; the villages, with their precipitous roofs of bright green moss, or purple slate, cleanly, thrifty, picturesque; here and there a chateau, set in a shaded road, or commanding a noble view from the brow of some gentle slope—upon all these impressive sights, our swiftly-passing cohort, mostly Americans, gazed with wonder and delight.

Twenty years ago, the railroad being yet uncompleted, I traveled slowly through this country, and from the top of a diligence and from the mouth of the driver gathered a pretty good stock of facts. I am ready to bear witness to-day that for every five men and women who wore wooden shoes then, perhaps one wears them to-day; that those dreadful blue nightcaps, the inevitable headdress of the French rustic, have pretty much gone out of fashion; that the villages and the people have an air of tidiness and thrift altogether new. I cannot say that the schoolmaster has been among them; I do not think he has. I know that personal government and the tyranny of the Prefects have kept their minds in base subjection; but he would be blind who would not see, and unfair who would deny, the enormous advances made in everything going to constitute the material and external welfare of the people.

And now, what of Paris? It is not my purpose to-day to speak of the improvements and embellishments which have made it, in many parts, an absolutely new city. I will say nothing of the feelings which rushed over me like a flood, when I saw the spot where in days lang syne, in the snuggest of studies, tintoism was concocted during years and years, now leveled and paved, open to the winds and the storm, bearing a new name, and forming part of a square destined to give dignity to the new Imperial Opera! I mean to speak merely of those changes which have made Paris a cosmopolitan in place of an exclusive city.

Well, the courteous railroad officials (this is not an unmeaning phrase like your "gentlemanly conductor" and "obliging purser") show such of their passengers as are "fortified with baggage" into an immense waiting room, in which are two roaring wood fires. Here they wait just long enough to discover that the blaze is gas and the logs iron—the effect none the less cheerful for that, however. A door is opened and they rush into the adjoining room, a barrack in size. Here they find their baggage, sorted into piles and raised upon convenient counters. Each trunk owner claims his pile, and if it is unwieldy in size or number, the railroad offers to transport it *à l'hotel de monsieur*, for one golden dollar for eight trunks, were they all from Saratoga. Tell this to Doddridge and Watts-his-name, Waistcoat or Trowsers, I think. And then the hotels. The building of the two great caravanserais compelled them all some years ago to repaint, to renew, to refurnish, to refurbish, and the traveler must be difficult indeed who cannot now take his ease at his inn. The great candle nuisance may be said to be at an end. Two or three will be lighted and charged for the first night; after that the lodger may furnish himself.

And then the bankers. What the legitimate duties of these gentlemen are, I cannot say; but the duties they assume and the services they render are easily enumerated. MUNROE & Co., for instance, offer to receive keys by mail and get baggage through the Customs; they provide a comfortable and well stocked reading room; they keep an alphabetical register of resident Americans; their Post Office has only three boxes less than the Post Office at Fishkill on the Hudson; they take an interest in the trials of those who are looking for permanent quarters, and impart willingly any information they possess. What more they could do, unless they made presents of money to all persons presenting passports or printed cards, I cannot imagine. And I suppose other bankers make themselves equally agreeable. There was nothing of this in my time. The courier and the cicerone must have seen their best days.

In short, Paris has been compelled to import from foreign countries the more distinctive necessities and conveniences of each. The English have long had their joint, their steak, their turtle, their stout; the Germans, long constrained to accept the thin French brews or go athirst, may now wash down the national pretzel with bier, the very spelling of which is Dutch. As for the Americans, they rush to Paris in such shoals, they settle here in such colonies, that the shopkeepers very naturally set about affecting to their prejudices and consulting their tastes. Premising that the buckwheat cake, the sewing machine, the sherry cobbler, the mince pie could have been obtained in the olden time of which I have spoken, I will mention such of the later conquests of civilization as have struck me as novelties. The national rocking-chair, once ridiculed and abused, is now manufactured and sold; Indian meal, never highly esteemed, lies in higher pyramids upon the grocers' counters; butter crackers, water crackers, soda biscuits, unknown before the *coup d'état*, now have a magnificent show to themselves; you may sow your fields with American sowers, gather in the crop with American reapers, and put your profits in an American safe. You may speak your native tongue in any centrally situated shop, and will conclude that broken English is the French vernacular. You will notice that water, which formerly gurgled from fountains only, and was brought thence to houses in pails, now runs from hydrants in those houses' courtyards. You may burn petroleum. You may have ice-water *ad libitum*, whereas it was formerly *ad valorem*. You may, I regret to say, injure, perhaps destroy, your constitution with American patent medicines. You can buy things to turn your hair prematurely gray, or to produce an early baldness. There is the deleterious Trico, the equally noxious X-ylo, and the doubly-fatal Vita. In short, while the English have been gradually withdrawing from Paris, the Americans have been encamping, entrenching, fortifying; and nothing can now dislodge them. They have made themselves at home; they are acknowledged as a force and a unit in the population; they are no longer confounded with the Ethiopian; republicans at home, they are very decided imperialists here.

It is a new Paris, in short, and I hardly recognized the old one. I miss many things, and the splendors which replaced them do not quite prevent a sense of disappointment. I have found a bronzed fountain where I looked for the old oaken bucket. A boulevard so different from any other boulevard, has chipped off one entire corner of the Garden of the Luxembourg, a garden which was unique. To an entire stranger Paris must be the city of the world; as for me, I do not seem to have come back, but to have gone somewhere else.

DICK TINTO.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Reception at Berlin—Its Progress Through Europe—Marked Attentions to Mr. Burlingame—His Views of his Enemies' Work—Expressions of Satisfaction from China.

From a Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1869.

The event of social and political importance which now excites the Prussian capital is the presence here of the Embassy from China, with our distinguished countryman, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, at its head. At every Court in Continental Europe where Mr. BURLINGAME has yet presented the objects of his mission he has met with success, but perhaps nowhere has he been received with more lively manifestations of good will than here in Berlin. The Mission has been here only a few days, but the interest exhibited in its purposes, not alone by the officers of State, but by scholars and celebrated men in every walk of life, leaves no room to doubt that it is cordially welcomed, and that the policy which it advocates will be heartily reciprocated by the Government. Count BISMARCK has signified his desire to go hand in hand with America and other enlightened nations of the West in extending a fraternal greeting to the oldest and most populous empire on the globe, which now, for the first time in its long and marvelous history, seeks to come out of its seclusion and enter into neighborly relations with other peoples and countries. An audience with the King was at first proposed to Mr. BURLINGAME for to-day, but was subsequently postponed at the direct solicitation of the Queen, who is temporarily absent from the city, until Thursday next, in order that she may return and be present at what she rightly supposes must be an extraordinary and interesting event.

MR. BURLINGAME PERSONALLY.

I had the pleasure of spending a few hours yesterday with Mr. BURLINGAME at the headquarters of the Embassy, Hotel de Rome. In spite of his ardous labors which makes his old Congressional sobriquet of "The Sleepless" still appropriate, countless friends in America will be glad to learn that his health continues to be as robust as ever, and that the same marvelous energy and untiring zeal which always characterized his manner in pursuing his plans still animate him. With boundless faith in the equity of the cause he represents, and encouraged by the success which attends the clear presentation of the views and purposes of the Chinese Empire wherever he goes, he allows neither his responsibilities nor the machinations of interested calumniators to disturb him. He proposes to prosecute his mission, with unswerving fidelity, to its complete triumph, and expects in eighteen months from this time to return to his own land.

RECENT MOVEMENTS OF THE EMBASSY.

Perhaps it will be best to give here an outline of the recent movements of the Embassy, the progress of which through Sweden, Denmark and Holland has been scarcely less than imperial in its characteristics. On the 21st of September Mr. BURLINGAME set out from France for Sweden, having first accomplished everything which he sought in connection with the Government of NAPOLEON III. The King of Sweden received the Embassy cordially, showing its members every attention individually and collectively. Mr. BURLINGAME was invited to dine with His Majesty, and a series of royal *fêtes* were given in his honor. At one of these *fêtes* the lady of the Envoy danced with the King, a fact, perhaps, which was of little importance to a person of Mrs. BURLINGAME's simple and republican habits, but one worthy of mention nevertheless, as indicating the high regard in which Swedish royalty holds her husband in his double character of an American citizen and a Chinese Envoy Plenipotentiary. On the departure of the Embassy from Stockholm the King presented a strong letter to Mr. BURLINGAME, reciprocating most cordially the views of the Chinese Emperor as they had been exhibited to him by the Ambassador. From Sweden Mr. BURLINGAME went to Denmark. At Copenhagen he found his friend and former colleague in China, General RASSLOFF, now Danish Secretary of War, and late Minister of Denmark to the United States. The meeting of these old friends, who had both labored heartily in the cause of China, jointly with their colleagues, the late Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, of Great Britain, Mr. BERTHEMY, of France, Mr. VLAUGALLY, of Russia, and other representatives of the powerful Western States, to establish that coöperative policy which has been of so marked advantage to China in her intercourse with other nations, was of the most delightful character. The King of Denmark wrote to Mr. BURLINGAME a very full letter, expressing his earnest coöperation in the purposes of the Mission, and both he and the Queen exhibited the greatest interest in the Embassy. This took definite form by giving a dinner to Mr. BURLINGAME and his lady and the other members of the Embassy at the royal castle near the city. At Copenhagen, also, a public dinner was offered to the Ambassador; but the latter, while appreciating the compliment, declined the invitation, having no liking for a species of entertainment which only public men of the stamp of our late Minister to England can thoroughly enjoy. The royal steam yacht conveyed Mr. BURLINGAME and suite from Denmark to Holland. Their arrival at the Hague was celebrated by imposing ceremonies, the King and Queen and Ministers of State and all the people manifesting the liveliest interest and showering honors upon the representative of the Celestial Kingdom who had come among them. The King of Holland assured Mr. BURLINGAME that he would send a Minister to the Chinese Court, and also would reply by letter to the views of the Chinese Emperor. Prince FREDERICK, of Holstein, the veteran uncle of the King, one of the most respected of the royal personages of Europe, who commanded a corps under WELLINGTON, alluded in warm terms to the Mission in an address which he delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Holland from French domination. The Queen of Holland was assiduous in her attentions to Mrs. BURLINGAME.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

It was the intention of the Embassy to have gone from Holland to Belgium, but the King of the latter country being absent on a visit to England, Mr. BURLINGAME came directly to Berlin. Having accomplished his work here, the Chinese Ambassador will leave for Russia, where it is already known that he will be received with the highest marks of favor, as assurances to this effect were held out to him by Baron STOECKEL, the late Minister of Russia to the United States, who was among the first to call upon him after his arrival in New-York. From Russia the Embassy will pass to Belgium, thence to Italy, and finally to Spain, whence it will return to China with all the *éclat* of a genuine success.

CAUSE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE EMBASSY.

Undoubtedly the reason which has given so signal a reception to the Embassy at the Courts of Europe may be found mainly in the fact that Mr. BURLINGAME is an American by birth, and that the sentiment of the people of the United States is unequivocally in support of his efforts to bring about a more liberal and just policy toward China on the part of the nations of the West. The poetry of the thing—that upon America, the youngest of the first-class Powers, has devolved the work of presenting China, the oldest Empire, to the other nations—has also so much beauty and appropriateness in it that the jealousies of rival countries have been utterly disarmed, and the pleasing labor of bringing the civilization of the East into association, for mutual advantage, with that of the West has been stripped of much of its difficulty that in any other case must have supervened.

ENEMIES OF THE MISSION.

But during all the time that Mr. BURLINGAME has been laboring, a small party of narrow-minded and selfish men in China have sought to thwart his success and to destroy his work. They have left nothing undone which might militate against him. With the utmost malignity they have endeavored to belittle the scope of his authority; they have used detraction and falsehood; they have stigmatized him as an adventurer and a sorcerer; they have spent money and time in holding him up to odium and contempt. Among their more recent outcrops of malevolence were the utterly untruthful telegrams from Hong Kong that the treaty with America, which had been drawn up by Mr. BURLINGAME, had been utterly rejected. At this time, also, when the old opium-smuggling party, which for long years had been in the ascendency in China, and which through Mr. BURLINGAME's representations to Lord CLARENDON had been most warmly repudiated by England, and when the Powers of the West were falling into a policy of fair play toward China,—at this time of all others, the representative of the United States, the country chosen by China from all the nations of the earth as her champion, who was sent out by his Government as a conciliator, and to defend the treaty which Congress had unanimously confirmed to the astonishment of the whole world, not only declared for the overthrown coercive policy of the old opium-smuggling party, but became its organ and advocated its unrighteous views.

EXPRESSIONS FROM CHINA.

Not knowing how the Government of China might feel at this seeming defection of its friends, as illustrated in the course of Ex-Minister BROWNE, and not being able to determine its effect on the purposes of his mission, Mr. BURLINGAME dispatched his Secretary to China to represent the matter properly to the Emperor. He has been gratified by the receipt from him of a telegram, dated the 1st of November inst., assuring him that the Chinese Government stands firm in its original intentions, notwithstanding the unfortunate action of the late United States Minister, and that the treaty with the United States will speedily pass through the forms of perfect ratification

H. J. H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM A PERIOD PRIOR TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA TO TIMES LONG SUBSEQUENT TO THE PRESENT. By JOHN D. SHERWOOD. With original illustrations by HARRY SCRATCHLEY. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

In his prefatory chapter, Mr. SHERWOOD invites us to regard his book in a twofold aspect—as a history of the United States and as a comic history. His aim has been, he tells us, "to put facts, veritable and authentic facts, in a pleasing dress," to make "the most solid and trusted truths wear the smiles of joy and hilarity;" "to carry the images of the past, garlanded with the rosy links of fun and jollity." And the bi-lingual motto on his title page informs us that a man may say a Wise thing, though he say it with a Laugh. His main object, therefore, we infer, has been to say Wise things, the Laugh being justly subordinated to the Wisdom. He offers his history, first as a true narrative, and only then as a comic narrative, of events, and in this order of importance we shall estimate its double character.

As a history, then, the book has merits of no ordinary kind. Without literary parade of any sort, it presents a clear and succinct recital of affairs on our Western Continent, from the Creation to the Millenium, marked everywhere by a scrupulous accuracy, a painstaking research, a chronological fidelity, especially in its terminal epochs, a philosophical breadth of view, one might look for in vain through more pretentious pages. Of course, in the compass of a volume like this, it was impossible for Mr. SHERWOOD to emulate either the verbosity of BANCROFT or the minuteness of MOTLEY, but avoiding cumbrous and unnecessary detail, he has grouped together the main facts of our colonial and national career in a manner at once fascinating and faithful. In the course of a thorough and careful perusal, we have failed to detect a single important historical incident to which the author has not done full justice. Unless, perhaps, the touching episode of the cherry tree, whose direct bearing on our revolutionary struggle Mr. SHERWOOD scarcely indicates with sufficient clearness. If the youthful hero had told a lie, for instance, and his heroic spirit had then been crushed by a paternal spanking, who shall say what might have been the result. The patriotic mind shudders at the contemplation. It may also be questioned whether Mr. SHERWOOD has followed the most trustworthy tradition in making the tree a cherry tree. Does not the old ballad tell us how that the noble BUSHROD

> "had a garding
> All filled with *appel* trees
> Which for the city market
> He was trying for to reese;"

and how

> "The boy he takes the hatchet,
> So jolly and jocund,
> And going to the *appel* trees,
> He chops them to the grund."

On a point of such importance we should not like to see Mr. SHERWOOD in error, and we commend him to closer study of his authorities. The mistake, however, if any there be, is, as we have intimated, exceptional; and, generally speaking, we may truthfully say that all the patent and important events of our history, which every lover of his country desires to know and cherish, such as the discovery of San Salvador by COLUMBUS, the landing of Plymouth Rock, the invention of the Fourth of July, the birth, parentage and occupation of the author, the exact date of Mr. GREELEY'S entrance on his busy life, and the bombardment of General BEAUREGARD by Fort Sumter, are here attended to with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. In his compilation, Mr. SHERWOOD has evidently and rightly aimed at solidity and truth rather than a flippant brilliancy, which, though it might win an idle laugh, must make the judicious grieve. Truth has been his guiding star throughout on the straight path wherefrom no fleeting *ignis fatuus* of humor could swerve him. Wherever fact and fun have conflicted, the latter has been sternly sacrificed. Yet, withal, we do not think it can justly be said that this extreme conscientiousness has at all impaired the merit of the book as a comic history, or deprived it of a single element of humor it might otherwise have had. To be sure we shall look here in vain for the boisterous fun of A'BECKET, but we miss as well A'BECKET'S irreverent folly and reckless distortion of historic truth. Indeed we may say that if the chief characteristic of Mr. SHERWOOD'S book as a history is its exactness, as a comic history its salient peculiarity is its dignity.

The great trouble with most people who undertake to write a comic history is that they lay too much stress on being merely funny. This was the mistake into which the author and illustrator of the *Comic Histories of Rome and England* fell, the consequence being that no well-regulated mind can read with any degree of pleasure those preposterous parodies. One is constantly shocked by the most glaring improbabilities, the most monstrous anachronisms; history is shaken up in a bag and tumbled helter-skelter on these ridiculous pages; the world is turned topsy-turvy, and the jester exalted to the throne, while the monarch dons the motley. In looking at this distorted picture, the oppressive consciousness of its untruth destroys all our enjoyment.

> "Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi."

We have no faith in Mr. A'BECKET; even when he does tell us the truth, we don't believe him. This fatal error Mr. SHERWOOD has been careful to avoid; indeed, there are few things in his book more admirable than the astonishing control in which he holds his humor. His laughing wisdom finds vent only in a wise laughter; nothing, he evidently thinks with CATULLUS, is sillier than a silly laugh. His humor is of that calm, unexciting sort which partakes rather of the mild conservatism of classic writers than the uproarious hilarity of modern wits; it is more akin to the *Dialogues of Lucian* or the *Colloquies of Erasmus*, than to the *Pickwick Papers* or the *gallimatias* of "Mark Twain." In this characteristic, it may be, consists its greatest charm. There is something in Mr. SHERWOOD'S jokes which appeals to our fondest and farthest memories—something which suggests a very Wordsworthian reminiscence of immortality. We are scarcely old enough ourselves, perhaps, to realize this delight in its fullness, but we can readily comprehend the joy of some mellow patriarch at finding here on Mr. SHERWOOD'S pages the forgotten comicalities wherewith a jocund grandfather may have amused his wondering infancy. Such time-worn witticisms as that on page 119, about Massasoit's treaty, which in bluest times was kept in-violate, or that other on page 172, concerning that very fast woman Herodias, who got a-head of John the Baptist on a charger, or the various others, on almost any page, about the population of Chicago, inspire us with a certain tender melancholy. We cannot help thinking as we read of the buried generations that have laughed over them and died. Men come and go, but these jokes are with us always.

> "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage."

We regard them with the same wondering awe that we feel for those astonishing old centenarians who turn up every now and then, sawing innumerable cords of wood and walking countless miles every day before their fabulous breakfasts. That reverence for age which Mr. SHERWOOD more than once openly expresses in these pages, is nowhere more delicately indicated than in his affectionate care and reverence for these paralytic puns and decrepit conundrums. If we have any fault to find with his book in its comic character, it is that he has scarcely done justice to the humorous aspect of the late civil war. There is something so exquisitely funny in the thought of its maimed and mangled heroes, its hosts of widows and orphans, its blighted fields and ruined homes; there is so much genuine food for merriment in the remembrance of its fratricidal carnage, and its multitudinous miseries, that we are surprised to find the author making so little of it as he has. NERO fiddling over burning Rome was twice as joyous. Nor has he more than dipped into the rich vein of mirth that lies in perversions of syntax. His success in some few instances, as on page 70, "illy," page 166, "least inhuman brute," (of two;) and on pages 217, 253, 375, 497, and elsewhere, shows what we have lost by this neglect. But a multitude of sins of that and every other sort are covered by the patriotic fervor with which Mr. SHERWOOD rubs the salt of righteous vindictiveness into the wounds of our Southern friends, and the benevolent energy he shows in kicking them while they are down. This is noble as well as humorous, and ought to insure his history immediate adoption as a text book in General LEE'S college.

We have thus seen that whether regarded in its historical or its comical side, this book of Mr. SHERWOOD'S is capable of affording entertainment and instruction combined to almost everybody whose tastes incline him to derive enjoyment or profit from this species of literature. It is certainly by all odds, so far as our knowledge extends, the very best comic history of the United States ever written by an American, and we doubt if, in its peculiar vein, it will ever be rivaled. We had almost forgotten the illustrations. They are quite as good as the text, and lack only the two minor requisites of humor and drawing to rank among the very best comic illustrations we have ever seen.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON THE ISLAND OF NEW-YORK. By Rev. J. R. BAYLEY, Secretary to the Archbishop of New-York. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

Soon after the settlement of Manhattan Island the Jesuit Father JOGUES came hither, and remained some years as a missionary to the Indians. Returning to Canada, he was not long after killed by the Mohawks, to whom he had gone on a mission. But until the time of Governor DONGAN, in 1683, there were few Catholics in New-York. During his rule they multiplied, but after he was recalled they were afflicted by unjust legislation, so that in 1696 there were only *nine* in the City; and from this time onward until 1783, such were the disabilities and restrictions under which Catholics were placed, that their number remained few. In 1785 and 1786 St. Peter's Church was built in Barclay-street, to the erection of which CHARLES III., King of Spain, contributed $10,000. New-York had hitherto been under the Bishop of Baltimore, but in 1808 LUKE CONCANEN was made first Bishop of New-York. St. Patrick's Cathedral was built and consecrated by 1815. Bishop CONNOLLY was appointed in 1814, and during his life, and that of his successor, Bishop DUBOIS, the Catholic population rapidly increased in numbers and influence. Their active and vigilant priesthood now began to establish and control not only churches, but charitable institutions and schools. Bishop HUGHES—made Archbishop in the year 1850—was appointed in 1839, and at his death was succeeded by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, the present Metropolitan. Since the consecration of Bishop HUGHES, emigration has added immensely to the numbers of the Catholics in this country, but the author of this work states as his opinion that the Catholics of 1685 were better provided for, in proportion to their numbers, than those of the present time. He advocates the establishment of Catholic educational institutions, and dwells with great satisfaction upon the progress made in the erection of churches, and convents, and seminaries under the benign toleration afforded in the State, and the peculiar privileges granted in this City. The book of which we have given this *résumé*, is interesting not only as a sketch of Catholicism in New-York, but as affording an example of the advantage of free institutions to the development of any religious system which is well organized and aggressive. It is, however, but a sketch, and the *history* of the Catholic Church in New-York is yet to be written.

NOTES IN ENGLAND AND ITALY. By Mrs. HAWTHORNE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON. 1869.

Although the attempt to write anything new or original about the Old World is attended by almost insurmountable difficulties, Mrs. HAWTHORNE has contrived, in these *Notes*, to afford us considerable information, in a pleasant manner. She has a genuine appreciation of nature, a cultivated taste, and much discrimination as regards works of art. Her remarks on most subjects are judicious, and the spirit of mercy and feminine tenderness displayed in her account of visiting Newstead Abbey will make this portion of her book peculiarly acceptable to those who resent the late attack upon the poet's memory. Of BYRON, she says:

> "But his Father in Heaven alone could know all his temptations and all the hindrances to the development of his better nature, and He only knew all the gracious aspirations and motions of his spirit vailed from the world which so sternly repelled and scorned him, and too savagely dishonored his remains, even when they were brought from Greece, where he endeavored to do a noble deed. I hope that those persons who rejected him were quite sure that they were holier than he."

After a tour through England and Scotland, Mrs. HAWTHORNE went to Rome. She, in common with most of us, finds words inadequate to convey a complete idea of this city of mighty ruins, where the lonely monuments of departed power stand girt around by the grandest temples of our living faith. In her notes on Rome and Florence, she mentions many interesting facts, and wisely avoids any attempt at poetic rhapsody, while at the same time never adopting the hackneyed language of many modern tourists.

LAMPS, PITCHERS AND TRUMPETS. Lectures on the Vocation of the Preacher. Illustrated by Anecdotes, Biographical, Historical and Elucidatory, of every order of Pulpit Eloquence, from the Great Preachers of all Ages. By EDWIN PAXTON HOOD. Second Series. New-York: M. W. DODD.

Under this curious title Mr. HOOD has gathered five lectures upon the pulpit of the present age, with monographs of ROBERTSON, PUSEY, MANNING, NEWMAN, SPURGEON, ABBE LACORDAIRE and THOMAS BINNEY. These monographs are illustrated with quotations and anecdotes in great profusion. The book will furnish entertaining reading to a great many persons who are fond of personal characteristics, and not critical respecting the style and manner of composition; and students of theology will find many useful hints scattered through its pages. A work of this character has, however, little permanent influence or value.

—Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON promise to begin on the 15th of December the publication of a magazine to be called *Old and New*. They announce that this will differ from magazines now in circulation in attempting a wider range of topics. The range of such existing periodicals is extensive; and the effort to excel them in this respect, however laudable, is certainly ambitious. From the tenor of its prospectus we infer that *Old and New* is to be religious or semi-religious in character. It will give stories, papers on physical science, sketches of travel and criticism of contemporary literature. We are assured that the "discussion of all these topics will be conducted under the inspiration of the Christian religion, in the interpretation of a broad and liberal theology. For *Old and New* will recognize the truth, which everywhere compels conviction now, that while the religion taught by Jesus Christ is as old as the throne of God, theology, which is the human expression of man's knowledge of God, requires new statements with every day." It is to be hoped that the new enterprise will meet a success commensurate with the elevated and catholic nature of its design. Rev. E. E. HALE is to be its editor; a fact which will be generally recognized as affording a guarantee of industry and excellence.

—A new musical periodical to appear on the 1st and 15th of every month, is announced by Mr. WUNDERMANN, of No. 669 Broadway. It is to be like the Leipzig "ordering sheets," and is intended to contain, besides other matter of general interest, 1, a complete list of all copyright pieces as well as reprints published in the United States within the fortnight before publication; 2, a list of new imported musical publications, and 3, a list of new books. The catalogue of musical works will be especially useful since the key and the compass will be attached to each piece as well as the author's and publisher's name and the retail price. Mr. WUNDERMANN purposes to call his paper the *Musical Monitor*.

January Magazines.

The magazines for January are out with their usual promptness, and, as might be expected, the numbers are of rather better than average quality. The *Atlantic* contains Mr. LOWELL'S new poem "The Cathedral," a translation from the *Iliad*, "The Descent of Neptune," by Mr. BRYANT, and contributions by O. W. HOLMES, J. G. WHITTIER, GOLDWIN SMITH, HENRY JAMES, BAYARD TAYLOR, W. D. HOWELLS, and others; a constellation that surely promises a world of light and brilliancy....*Putnam's* sets out with a good likeness of Father HYACINTHE and subsequently gives a valuable historical article—"Father HYACINTHE and His Church"—from the pen of Hon. JOHN BIGELOW. There are some creditable verses from several of our younger poets, the opening chapters of Mrs. AMES' new story, "A Woman's Right," and a number of interesting miscellaneous papers....The *Galaxy* gives two chapters of Mr. READE'S novel, and the conclusion of that of Mrs. EDWARDS', by way of fiction; some good poetry from Mr. STEDMAN, and some of doubtful merit from Mr. WALT. WHITMAN; a paper called "Science and Orthodoxy in England," by Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, meant to be impartial, but hardly succeeding in being so, and, whether intentionally or not, conveying in accounts of those of others an unequivocal impression of the author's own religious convictions; an essay on "Personal Journalism," by Mr. R. G. WHITE, which sketches with some force and more interest one side of a subject about which there is still a great deal to be said; and the usual variety of minor articles. ....*Hours at Home* has a story called "Hero," from GEORGIANA M. CRAIK, one called "Real Christmas," by MARY E. DODGE; an article called the "Coming Chinaman," by Rev. GEO. B. BACON, which may be regarded as a *pendant* to poor Mr. RICHARDSON'S "John" in the last *Atlantic Monthly*; another of the "Books and Reading Series," by Professor NOAH PORTER, and other contributions, as usual with this magazine, well selected and arranged....Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE continues his characteristic tale in the January *Lippincott*; Mrs. F. R. STOCKTON has a very nice little Christmas story called "The Fairy and the Ghost;" Mr. WIRT SYKES has an appreciative discourse on "Literary Lunatics;" Hon. J. R. SNOWDON furnishes his views on "International Coinage," and a number of anonymous writers offer miscellaneous productions of various merit.....The principal article in the new *Catholic World*—"The Future of Protestantism and Catholicity"—is in the nature of a review or commentary on the French work by the Abbé MARTIN, of which this title is a translation, and which was lately published by TORRA & HATON, of Paris. The article is forcible and eloquent. Besides this, in the way of polemics, there is a comparison between the philosophy of St. Augustine and the ideaology of the modern schools, a paper called "The True Origin of Gallicanism," and another, "Putnam's Defence," continues with spirit a controversy which began last July in an essay called "Our Established Church," and shows signs of longevity. In addition there is some fiction, an assortment of Christmas wares, and the customary book notices and miscellany.....The great pressure on our columns, incident to the season, prevents the bestowal of that space on an examination of several articles in the January magazines which the interest of the topics and the ability with which they are discussed would otherwise secure for them.

Books Received.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York, 1870. *Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church.* With an Introduction on the Study of Ecclesiastical History. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D. D. From the second London edition, revised.

—SHELDON & CO., New-York. *The Poetical Works of James Thomson.* Illustrated. The text edited by CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *Erling the Bold.* A Tale of the Norse Sea Kings. By R. M. BALLANTYNE.

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Pursuit of Holiness.* A sequel to *Thoughts on Personal Religion.* By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D. D., Dean of Norwich.

—ALLEN BROTHERS, New-York, 1869. *Illustrated Poems.* By Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY. With designs by FELIX O. C. DARLEY. Engraved by American artists.

—A. ROMAN & CO., San Francisco. 1. *Golden Dawn.* 2. *The Candy Elephant.* 3. *Phebe Travers.*

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *Titania's Banquet, Pictures of Woman*, and other poems. By GEORGE HILL. Third edition.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia. *Rena; Or, The Snow Bird.* By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

—ALLEN BROTHERS, New-York. *Famous Old Fairy Tales in Words of One Syllable.* By HARRIET B. AUDUBON. With sixteen illustrations in oil colors.

—SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1869. *The Wise Men: Who They Were and How They Came to Jerusalem.* By FRANCIS W. UPHAM, LL.D., Professor in Rutgers Female College.

—HENRY C. LEA, Philadelphia, 1869. *Studies in Church History. The Rise of the Temporal Power. Benefit of Clergy. Excommunication.* By HENRY C. LEA.

—SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1870. *Choice Specimens of English Literature.* Selected from the chief English writers, and arranged chronologically by THOMAS B. SHAW, A.M., and WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Adapted to the use of American students by BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D.D., L. H. D., Professor of Philosophy, &c., in the University of the City of New-York.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1869. *Miscellanies.* By W. M. THACKERAY. Vol. 4. Household edition.

—LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, 1870. *Planting the Wilderness; or, The Pioneer Boys.* By JAMES D. MCCABE.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1870. *The Fairy Egg and What it Held.* By Three Friends. With illustrations by LUCY GIBBONS.

—CLAXTON REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia. 1. *Manny's Christmas.* 2. *Jack and Florie; or, The Pigeon's Wedding.* By HARRIET B. MCKEEVER.

—SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., New-York, 1869. *The History of the Caliph Vathek.* By WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.

—SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., New-York, 1869. *Saint Louis, King of France.* By DE JOINVILLE. Translated by JAMES HUTTON.

—SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1869. *Stoddard's Combination School Arithmetic.* By JOHN F. STODDARD, A. M.

—LEE & SHEPARD, Boston. *Elm Island Stories.* By Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

—LEE & LHEPARD, Boston. *The Cabin on the Prairie.* By Rev. C. H. PEARSON. Illustrated.

—SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1869. *Miss Milly Millefleur's Career.* In Fifteen Sketches.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths.* By LYMAN ABBOTT, author of *Jesus of Nazareth*, &c. With designs by DORE, DELAROCHE, DURHAM and PARSONS.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *The Life of Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.* By HENRY CARRINGTON ALEXANDER. 2 volumes.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *The Odes and Epodes of Horace. A Metrical Translation into English, with Introduction and Commentaries.* By Lord LYTTON, with Latin text from the editions of ORELLI, MACLANE and YOUGE.

—JAMES MILLER, New-York. *Peter Parley's Thousand and One Stories of Fact and Fancy, Wit and Humor, Rhyme, Reason and Romance.* Edited by S. G. GOODRICH. Illustrated by 150 engravings.

—JAMES MILLER, New-York. *Peter Parley's Merry Stories; or, Fact, Fancy and Fiction.* A collection of very merry stories, anecdotes, &c. By the renowned Peter Parley.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York, 1870. *Studies in the Gospels.* By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin.

—JAMES MILLER, New-York. *Mother Goose's Chimes, Rhymes and Jingles.* Edited and illustrated by CHARLES H. BENNETT and others.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *Russet Leaves.* By JAMES PUMMILL.

—S. R. WELLS, New-York. *Benny.* A Christmas Ballad. By ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *Puck.* Related by himself, and edited by Ouida.

—J. B. FORD & CO., New-York, 1869. *The Sermons of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.* From verbatim reports by T. J. ELLINWOOD. *Plymouth Pulpit.* Second series. March–September, 1869.

SOME HOLIDAY BOOKS.

What are styled gift books, books, that is, exceptionally costly, and sumptuous in binding, illustrations and paper, are hardly as numerous this year as usual. The fall in gold and the general tendency to contraction restrains enterprise and dictates caution among publishers as well as among other manufacturers and importers, and here as elsewhere it will be needful to return to settled values—or, more strictly, settled signs of values—before the book trade will resume its normal routine. We have already noticed the majority among deserving publications of the indicated class; their appearance having anticipated the holidays. Some, however, have come later, and these we briefly denote. A very splendid volume is *Pictures and Painters*, with descriptive text, by T. ADDISON RICHARDS, just published by VIRTUE & YORSTON. The engravings consist of over seventy copies in line of the most celebrated modern painters, TURNER, as is just, appearing most frequently. A royal octavo page affords sumptuous opportunity to do every justice to these masterpieces of art which, in the absence of color, it is possible to convey. We must admit, while referring to this deficiency, that every attempt to supply it we have ever seen, even when accompanied by the letter-press of PALGRAVE, has been to us a disappointment. In some instances, especially in TURNER'S landscapes, and most profoundly in "The Fighting Téméraire," the absence of color must needs transform the picture. No human skill, without the living tints from the palette, can here convey more than the faintest idea of the artist's meaning; and yet with color—we mean, of course, as it has hitherto been found possible to employ color in books in such a way—that meaning, if we may judge from other similar efforts, would be still more obscure or perverted. Take them for all in all, however, these twenty copies of TURNER give the truest idea of that magnificent painter of any reproductions we have ever seen. Among the other eminent artists represented are WILKIE, LANDSEER, the American LESLIE, GOODALL, FRITH, GUSTAVE DORE, WARD and STOTHARD. Their engravers include nearly all the great names of our time—HEATH, ARMYTAGE, WILLMORE and SHARPE being of the number. Mr. RICHARDS' commentaries appear to us, in the short space during which we have been able to glance through them, appreciative, scholarly and tasteful....*Episodes of Fiction*, from the same publishers, consists of a series of choice extracts from the works of principal English novelists, with appropriate illustrations. The design is professedly that of giving the reader an opportunity to compare the present school of fiction with the past; and if the reader has no better opportunity such an one may perhaps be recommended. The student of literature will hardly care for this volume; but, as there are many not in that category, we can only say that, so far as it goes, *Episodes of Fiction* is all it pretends to be, and that, mechanically speaking, it does the publishers the kind of credit that they so often and so honorably earn....A handsome edition of the poetical works of JAMES THOMSON, from SHELDON & CO., is worth attention. The author of *The Seasons* is not too much read among us, and the type and paper which here set him forth are attractive. The text is edited by CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE, and there are illustrations which many will admire.....Those who are more national in their tastes may prefer a copy of the poems of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, published by ALLEN BROTHERS. This volume is creditable in every mechanical respect, and does better justice to poetry we have tried hard to admire than any current edition known to us....An interesting book of a different kind is *Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths*, by LYMAN ABBOTT, and from the press of the HARPERS. The letter-press will be to many very interesting and edifying, and the designs—by DORE, DELAROCHE, DURHAM and PARSONS—if not altogether new, are, most of them, particularly good....From J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. we observe *Russet Leaves*, which, from its general appearance, we surmise is meant for a holiday book, and which, its on the whole offensive character, may pass muster in that capacity, although we might feel bound to challenge it in another....The charming little Bayard Series published by SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. affords a fine selection for tasteful yet inexpensive presents. Among the volumes already published we have seen DE BERVILLE'S *The Story of the Chevalier Bayard*, JOHNSON'S *Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*, BECKFORD'S *Vathek*, DE JOINVILLE'S *St. Louis*, HAZLITT'S *Round Table*, and SWINBURNE'S *Coleridge*.

Juvenile Books of the Season.

The most charming illustrated children's book we have seen in a long time is called *In Fairyland—a Series of Pictures from the Elf-World*; by RICHARD DOYLE; with a poem by WILLIAM ALLINGHAM; published by D. APPLETON & CO. Some of the pictures are exquisitely conceived and as admirably executed. The general idea of the little work is, indeed, almost worthy of the master imagination that devised the "Midsummer Night's Dream," of which unrivaled drama of enchantment and fairyland many things in the volume remind us. We can hardly conjure up a more delightful scene than that of a dozen eager little ones gathered around this book of a Winter's evening. Mr. ALLINGHAM'S poem is good enough to bind up with the pictures—and we could scarcely pay it a higher compliment....In no agreeable contrast with this is *Miss Milly Millefleurs' Career, in Fifteen Sketches*, (SHELDON & CO.) The purpose is that of depicting the career of a young lady of wealthy family from the cradle to the altar, which is carried out in a series of sketches that are neither well drawn nor in the least funny.

—Among the youths' books of the period the *Story of a Bad Boy*, by T. B. ALDRICH, (FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,) towers like Saul a head and shoulders above its fellows. The only objection to it is that it is too good. On the principle lately so sensibly put by the London *Spectator*, it is fitter in some respects for children of a larger growth than for those for whom it is designed. It is certainly interesting and smartly written....Another nicely-constructed story, enriched with well-chosen illustrations, is *Rough and Ready*, by HORATIO ALGER, Jr., (LORING.) It is a tale of life among the New-York newsboys, and includes some sound thought judiciously conveyed. Mr. ALGER has the knack of imparting useful lessons without damaging their effect by too much moralizing....Mr. PAUL DU CHAILLU, who is the constant friend of the young folks, has put together *Lost in the Jungle*, (HARPER'S,) which is choke full of amazing adventures and graphic pictures. We cannot imagine what the child can be made of who is not intensely interested in these pages....There are two nice books of the Frontier Series just issued by Messrs. LEE & SHEPHERD which, especially for boys going West or who have friends in the West, must prove attractive. Their names are *Planting the Wilderness; Or, the Pioneer Boys*, by J. D. MCCABE, Jr., and *The Cabin on the Prairie*, by Rev. C. H. PEARSON. Both are conscientious and unobjectionable narratives and full of interest of a valuable kind. The same publishers have issued a series they call the *Elm Island Stories*, which are well adapted to their purpose. The last of these we have seen is called *The Boy Farmers of Elm Island*, and is by Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG. *Studies from my Attic*, by the author of *Dream Children*, (HURD & HOUGHTON,) is decidedly one of the best books for the young published this season. It is full of delicate conceits and whimsical incidents. The animals who talk together and moralize over the peculiarities of their masters are ingeniously managed, and there is a fine, imaginative flavor pervading the book, which renders it uncommonly pleasing. From the same house we observe a story of life among the Northwest Indians, called *White and Red*, by HELEN C. WEEKS, which is written in sprightly fashion, and gives a dramatic picture of a sort of life that is swiftly passing away.

—Mr. JAMES MILLER puts forth an *olla podrida* of a juvenile book which may take the palm of the season for variety. It is called *Peter Parley's Merry Tales; Or, Fact, Fancy and Fiction*. We infer from the publisher's preface that the collection was gathered together, arranged and amended by the late S. G. GOODRICH, no one else having a right, it would seem, to the *nom de plume* of Peter Parley. The volume certainly contains an extraordinary variety, and in this respect we hardly know of a rival to it, unless it be *Peter Parley's Thousand and One Stories of Fact and Fancy, &c.*, from the same house, by which the other is accompanied. Both works are enriched with a great many illustrations, and are otherwise tastefully gotten up. Mr. MILLER also has *Mother Goose's Chimes, Rhymes and Jingles*, filled with the most ravishing yellow, blue and red pictures. The principle has been that of allowing at least one picture to every leaf, an excellent plan, for every Christmas pudding should assuredly have plenty of plums.

—The Protestant Episcopal Society send forth a little volume called *Winifred; Or, After Many Days*, by LUCY ELLEN GUERNSEY. The action is laid in England, beginning in 1685, and the story is an attempt to illustrate by fiction a momentous period of English history. The design is commendably carried out in a tale of unexceptionable moral and considerable interest....One of the most curious juvenile books of the season is *The Happy Boy*, by BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON, translated from the Norwegian by H. R. G. The tale is not near so hard to get through as its author's name is to spell, and it reveals a quaint and novel experience. BJORNSON is already known to us by *Arne* and *The Fisher Maiden*, published by LEYPOLDT & HOLT, and we are pleased to know that a writer so popular with his countrymen, of whom there are numbers among us, purposes to visit this country next Summer, when he will lecture among the large Scandinavian settlements in the West....A capital book for manly boys is *Erling the Bold*, by R. M. BALLANTYNE, (J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,) the letter-press and illustrations of which are equally good and both from the same hand. The scenery, epoch and characters of this story are unique in current literature for youth, and give it an air of originality that is quite captivating. From the same house we have *Moody Mike; Or, the Power of Love*, a Christmas story by FRANK SEWALL, which is a nice little tale, while from CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, of Philadelphia, we notice *Nanny's Christmas*, a story for children, and *The Pigeon's Wedding*, a queer trifle with large, colored plates, by HARRIETT B. MCKEEVER.

—In *The Fairy Egg, and What it Held*, by Three Friends, (FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,) we have also a book for those of tender years. It is a bright and cheerful collection of tales, and the illustrations by LUCY GIBBONS deserve hearty praise. *The Trotty Book*, from the same firm, and written by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, will also find many admirers, and its pictures, if less artistic, are well adapted to juvenile comprehension.

—Even the extreme West contributes children's books to the New-York market this season. We have received from A. ROMAN & CO., of San Francisco, *The Candy Elephant*, and other stories for children, by CLARA G. DOLLIVER; *The Golden Dawn*, and other stories, by MAY WENTWORTH; and *Phebe Travers; Or, One Year in a French Boarding School*, by Aunt FLORIDA; all of which are fairly creditable in both a literary and mechanical point of view, and reach the mark of Eastern publications of similar grade....ALLEN BROTHERS, of New-York, have issued *Famous Old Fairy Tales*, in words of one syllable, by HARRIET B. AUDUBON, with sixteen illustrations in oil. There are four series of these in all, including a good many of the well-known stories so dear to the hearts of children, put up in a neat little case, and forming a lilliputian library by itself such as must carry delight to the heart of every good little girl or boy....Mr. S. R. WELLS has published in pretty form "Benny," a Christmas ballad, by ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM, a poem which has already appeared in the *Phrenological Journal*.

—Messrs. SUTTON & SCOTT, of Cincinnati, announce a new Presbyterian Magazine, the first number of which is issued Dec. 15, and which will be called *Our Monthly*. The list of contents and of writers for the first number gives promise of strength, freshness and variety.

THE NEW JUDICIARY ARTICLE

What is to Become of the Present Court of Appeals After the 1st of January?—Great Confusion Certain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The last section of the proposed Constitution provided that "this Constitution shall be in force from and including the 1st day of January next after its adoption by the people, except as herein otherwise provided." The Constitutional Convention closed its sittings at Albany on the 28th of February, 1869. The Legislature on the 24th of April, 1869, passed "an act to provide for submitting the amended Constitution to the electors of the State." This act provided that it should be submitted to the qualified electors of this State at the general election to be held in November, 1869, and if a majority of all the ballots should be "against the Amended Constitution," then the said proposed Constitution should be deemed rejected, except the Judiciary article, &c. Then follow these words: "If a majority of the ballots indorsed 'Constitution—Judiciary,' shall contain on the inside the words, 'For the amended Judiciary article,' then the Judiciary article proposed by said Convention shall be deemed to be adopted by the people, and shall be the sixth article of the Constitution of this State."

It is plain that the intention of the Legislature was to put in force the Judiciary article on the 1st of January, 1870, in case it should be adopted by the people, although the language of the act is silent on that point. It could not have been intended that it should suddenly spring into life at the moment the last ballot was dropped and the ballot boxes closed. It would take some time to ascertain and declare the result of the vote. Nor could it have been intended that the article should become a part of our present Constitution when the result of the vote was declared; for it was well understood that the Courts would be in full operation at that time, and, as to the Court of Appeals, that its Judges would have under advisement all the cases argued at the preceding term, which could not be decided until its December session. The intention of the Convention, therefore, was, without doubt, the same as that of the Legislature, that the 1st of January next should be the time when the new Constitution, if ratified by the people, should be in force; and the same intention must be held to apply to the Judiciary article.

But when we have gone so far, difficulties thicken. 1. What becomes of the present Court of Appeals on and after the 1st of January, 1870? The twenty-fourth section of the new Judiciary article is in these words: "Section 24. The first election of Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, shall take place on such day, between the first Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday in June, next after the adoption of this article, as may be provided by law. The Court of Appeals, the Commissioners of Appeals, and the additional Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, shall respectively enter upon their duties on the first Monday of July thereafter." It is here made plain that the new Court of Appeals cannot be organized until the first Monday of July next, the Legislature having previously provided for the election of Judges, and the election having been held.

During the interregnum, from Jan. 1 to July 1, where is the Court of Appeals? The old Judiciary article will be superseded by the new article on the 1st of January next; and the new article makes no provision for continuing the old Court, but prescribes that "there shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, and shall hold their office for a term of fourteen years from and including the 1st day of January next after their election." It would seem that the present Court of Appeals, that is, the Court which exists under the Constitution of 1847, will go out of existence on the 1st day of January next, and that no further terms of that Court can be held.

2. If this view of the extinction of the present Court on the 1st of January next is correct, the confusion arising from the want of a Court to hear and decide motions, must continue until the new Court shall be organized.

3. The Judges of the present Court of Appeals will, on the 1st of January next, be transformed from Judges of that Court to "Commissioners of Appeals," with power, in conjunction with a fifth Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, to hear and decide, during the ensuing three years, all the causes pending on the 1st of January next in the present Court, except such as the new Court, when organized, may direct to be heard therein. Does it not follow that during the interregnum from Jan. 1 to July 1, there will be no Judge of the Court of Appeals, and, of course, no authority for granting an order or giving any direction in suits in that Court? Practitioners and litigants who are likely to need such orders might do well to ask for them before the 1st of January.

The present Court of Appeals cannot exist an hour except by force of the constitution under which it was organized; if the Judiciary article in that constitution is, on the 1st of January, to give place to the article lately adopted by the people, can it be pretended that the present Court will any longer exist? Yet, it is said, the Judges expect to convene on the 1st of January, as usual.

E. L. F.

Is the New Judiciary Article Now in Force?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot understand how the Judiciary article voted upon by the people at the late election can become a part of the old or present Constitution, inasmuch as it was not voted upon as an amendment to that instrument, but as a part of the new Constitution if it should be adopted; but as the new Constitution was not adopted, I should think this article would fall also. My own impressions when voting upon the various constitutional questions were these, (and I presume two-thirds of the voters were of the same mind.) I was opposed to the new Constitution and voted against it, but in the event of its adoption, I preferred that one or two of the separate articles voted upon should be a part of it, and so cast my vote in favor of them, believing that unless the main instrument was adopted the other articles could not be of any effect.

H. C. A.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.

Real and Personal Property in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 4.

From figures furnished by the State Comptroller, it seems that the assessment of real and personal property in all the counties of California, for the current fiscal year, aggregate $258,046,335, if no mistake has been made in addition. The *Alta* figures out a net gain over the previous year of $21,105,880. The same paper, segregating the commercial and agricultural counties, shows that in those counties alone, numbering thirty-two, there was a gain of $26,336,008 in twenty-seven, and a loss of $1,273,885 in five, leaving a net gain of $25,062,123. Of the eighteen mining counties, only two show a gain, amounting to $266,296; while sixteen show a loss of $4,224,539, leaving a net loss of $3,958,243; reducing the net gain for the whole State as above. These statements are interesting, although they are only approximately correct, there being no equal standard of assessment for the State at large, or even for particular localities. The net gain for the State is a handsome one, and is probably within the truth, while the losses are not so large as in previous years. With the extension of the land surveys, and more facilities for acquiring title in the mining counties, the latter will begin to recover from the depression resulting from the decay of placer mining and the loss of population. Several of them are already recovering, and are devoting great attention to more systematic and economical methods of mining, as well as to small farming, vineyard and fruit culture, sheep and cattle raising, &c.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

The La Paz Sufferers of 1857—The Story of their Trials.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 11.

Early in the year 1857 there was published in the *Republican* a thrilling narrative entitled "The La Paz Sufferers," telling of the capture of a number of American citizens by the Mexican authorities and their brutal treatment. The article was copied from a Mexican paper shortly after the release of the captives from bondage. Four of the sufferers were at different times citizens of St. Louis. Their names are WM. C. PETTIJOHN, WM. C. HUGHES, JOHN CRAIG and JOSEPH V. BOGY. The latter two are now dead. Many claims against the Mexican Government arose during and at the close of the war with that country, and a few years ago a Commission was appointed on the part of both countries to meet at Washington and investigate as far as possible such claims as might be brought before them, and report their action thereon to their respective Governments.

Mr. PETTIJOHN and Mr. HUGHES in their own behalf and the administrators of the estates of Messrs. BOGY and CRAIG for said estates through their attorneys, Hon. S. S. COX, of New-York, and GEORGE W. HALL, Esq., of this City, have now prepared memorials to this commission, now in session at Washington, stating their grievances, and asking in each case the sum of $50,000. Yesterday we were permitted to examine the memorial. The claim has its origin in the following interesting facts:

In the year 1855, Messrs. PETTIJOHN, BOGY, HUGHES and CRAIG, with other California adventures, started for this city, leaving San Francisco on an American bark, the *Archibald Gracia*, on the 11th day of October. The vessel was bound for Acapulco. Getting short of water and provisions, they put into the habor of La Paz for these supplies. Immediately on arriving in the harbor and as the vessel was about anchoring, with the Stars and Stripes floating at the peak, a little shore battery commenced firing upon the comparatively defenceless craft, killing one passenger and severely wounding another. They could do no better than surrender, and accordingly did so. The vessel was seized by the Mexican authorities, the cargo confiscated, the private baggage and property of the prisoners all taken from them, and with the other prisoners these four men were hurried off to the storeroom of an old and filthy Custom House. A Mexican blacksmith was sent for to put them in irons. He succeeded in obtaining some old rusty bands from barrels scattered along the beach, and with these fastened the prisoners together at the wrists in pairs, securely and roughly riveting the rusty iron. For forty days these men were left in that loathsome hole without a bed or blanket, without an opportunity to change their clothing or breathe the outer air. They became literally covered with vermin. Their food consisted of crackers made of unbolted barley flour and old salt beef lively with magots, and not more than half rations of such food. Fearing lest they would be freed by their friends at the end of forty days of suffering, they were removed to the hold of an old vessel in the harbor, where, still ironed, they managed to eke out a miserable existence of twenty-four days. During this time they were not even allowed the privilege of going on deck. No beds or blankets were there allowed, and the same meagre and disgusting food was dealt out to them twice a day. The galling rusty iron hoop manacles wore their way to the bone in some places making ugly festering sores, and medical treatment was unknown. At the end of twenty-four days of such suffering they were marched on foot in their weak condition to San Luis, where their irons were taken off, and after a delay of some three days they were marched to San Blas, and after a confinement of a month or so were were marched on to the City of Mexico, and put into the old barracks there.

The journey of 1,500 miles from La Paz was made on foot. Their worn-out shoes were replaced by sandals, their clothes were in rags upon them, and their bodies in as filthy a condition as possible. Whenever one of them from weakness lingered behind or fell, the guard beat him with their muskets and oftentimes knocked him down, and daily threatened them with being murdered if they dared to grumble at their hard treatment.

Some time after their arrival at the City of Mexico in June, 1856, they were released and turned out in a destitute condition to seek their far off home as best they could. By begging they managed to reach New-Orleans, and arrived there in a miserable plight, and through the kindness of some persons there managed to reach St. Louis. It is for this unprovoked and horrible treatment they now go before the Board of Commissioners, asking pay. Somewhat similar cases have already been before the Commission and a liberal claim allowed. The transfer of Sonora may have to be the means on the part of Mexico to pay such claims.

Meeting of Soldiers of 1812—Payment of the State Certificates.

A correspondent of the Auburn *Advertiser* writes as follows:

"On Thursday, the 2d inst., a meeting of the veterans and widows of veterans of the war of 1812, called by General DISBRO, was held at Waterloo, N. Y., for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the passage of an act granting pensions to the survivors of that war, and to the widows of such as have died, and for accomplishing the payment from the State of New-York of the certificates issued to them by the State for clothing and equipments in the war of 1812. The meeting was well attended, about one hundred of the soldiers and widows being present or represented by delegates.

Delegates were appointed to urge their claims before Congress and the Legislature of the State, and General J. A. DISBROW was recommended for appointment as General-in-Chief of the organization.

The certificates in question were issued under the provision of chapter 176 of the laws of 1859, of the State of New-York. The claims upon which they were issued and audited were adjusted and revised by a Commissioner, consisting of the Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General of the State, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. from July 4, 1858. The several amounts vary from about $10 to $110, and average about $50 each. The law under which they were issued provides that they shall be paid so soon as an appropriation shall be made by Congress for the purpose.

There are about 17,000 of the certificates, and the recent award of $50,000 appropriation reaches only about 2,000 of the claimants; and to them, only in amounts of about 20 per cent. of the principal and interest. The general expression of those who were in attendance was, that the State ought to pay the full amount of the certificates without further delay; and then to look to Congress for reimbursement; and if the Treasury of the State is such as not to admit of immediate payment in money, that the amount of the principal and interest due in such case be certified by the Comptroller, and made payable in full at some future time, say twenty years, with interest annually, and that they be made payable to the person to whom issued, his attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, just as any other allegation of indebtedness is made; and that all contracts and pledges made by themselves, relating to the certificates, should be recognized and operative, the same as if made by any other class of men. The idea that they could not, or should not, be permitted to act for themselves in making such contracts and pledges as they pleased, and that they should not be permitted to act through attorneys, and that the powers given by them to attorneys should not be respected and binding on them, was repudiated.

Visit of the Tennessee Legislators to Mrs. President Polk.

From the Nashville Union, Dec. 15.

A large number of the members of both Houses of the Legislature paid a visit to Mrs. JAMES K. POLK yesterday afternoon, in compliance with a resolution adopted by both Houses of the General Assembly. They formed in procession at the Capitol at 4 P. M., about 100 in number, and marched two by two to the residence, corner of Union and Vine streets. As they entered the large and well-furnished reception room they were introduced by the Committee appointed for that purpose to Mrs. POLK, Mrs. MCCLANNAHAN, Mrs. G. W. FALL, and Miss LAURA GARDNER, who were assembled for the purpose of entertaining the distinguished guests. After a general shaking of hands and complimentary remarks, the members were ushered into a spacious dining room where was spread before them a variety of wines and edibles sufficient to satisfy the appetite of any epicure. After all had been supplied with refreshments, remarks were made by Mr. THOMAS, Speaker of the Senate, Mr. FLEMING, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. COOPER, of the Senate, in which they expressed their thanks for the pleasant entertainment. Mr. COOPER spoke in behalf of Mrs. POLK, expressing her gratitude and pleasure of the visit of the members of the Tennessee Legislature paid to her. The affair passed off satisfactorily to all those present.

The Banner of Cortez.

From the New-Orleans Commercial, Dec. 13.

The *Picayune*, in a compilation of Mexican news, lately published, had a paragraph announcing that the banner of CORTEZ, the renowned conqueror of the Aztecs, had been discovered in the municipal palace at Tlascala. This is no discovery. It has always been known that the banner was at Tlascala. When General JOE LANE, in the Mexican war with the United States, conducted an expedition to Tehuacan, south of Orizaba, in pursuit of SANTA ANNA, on returning to the capital, after passing through Puebla, he turned to the North and took Tlascala in his route. The banner was then known to be deposited there in a church on the top of a high and steep hill, and the writer of this and several others, who were with General LANE, had the relic in their hands, were tempted to take it as a trophy of war, and would have taken it but that the Alcalde of the town and the Padre in charge of the church prevailed upon General LANE not to allow it to be removed.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Georgia Bill in the Senate.

Dead Issues Revived and Old Battles Refought.

Reanimation of the States' Rights Skeleton.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL BY 45 TO 9.

Beauties of the Franking Privilege Depicted.

The Foreign Telegraphic Communication Bill.

The Reconstruction of Georgia—The French Cable—Stamps to be Substituted for Franks—The Montana Governorship and the Ohio Senate—The Utah Lobby.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Georgia bill came up in the Senate at 1 P. M., and Mr. SAULSBURY led off in a speech, the melancholy burden of which was the "tyranny of the dominant party." BAYARD and STOCKTON and THURMAN followed in a "wild beating of the air," advancing no new ideas, giving no solid, substantial reasons, only a bare reiteration of the old theories which have so often been refuted in the forum, conquered in the field and repudiated at the ballot box. Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. THURMAN refought all the old Ohio campaigns for the last four or five years, and the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, and to what extent the Democratic Party were bound by it, was discussed with as much warmth and earnestness as if it were a question of the highest importance. The whole debate was merely a repetition of the forgotten speeches which are so faithfully recorded in the *Congressional Globe*. About 4 o'clock the Republicans were evidently anxious to take a vote, but the Democrats were unwilling, insisted on further debate, and so a night session was carried, much against the wishes of the opponents of the bill, whose policy was to postpone its passage as long as possible. The Senate again met at 7:30 P. M. The galleries were well filled with spectators, who were attracted by the novelty of a night debate the very beginning of the session. At ten minutes past 11 o'clock, after wearisome speeches from GARRETT DAVIS and others, a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. MORTON to make the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments a condition precedent to the admission of the State. This was carried by a vote of 38 to 15. The Republicans who voted with the Democratic minority were Messrs. CARPENTER, CONKLING, CORBETT, RICE and WILLEY. This was the great point of contest which the Democrats fought bitterly, and on which the Republicans were not united. An explanation of the votes of the above gentlemen may be found in the language of one of them yesterday, "that they considered its insertion inexpedient and unnecessary." The bill was discussed until 1:30 A. M., when, after the adoption of several amendments, it was passed by a vote of yeas 45, nays 9.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The French Cable took up half an hour in the Senate, and, like almost all the other subjects which have come up in that body during the last few days, it led to a skirmish on States rights. Mr. THURMAN was the special champion of the doctrine to-day, and in the course of his remarks quoted the opinion of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, which did not add much weight to his argument. No vote was taken on the question, but Mr. SUMNER shows so strong a disposition to press it that it will probably be decided before the holidays. There is little doubt that the bill will be passed in such form as will carry out the terms of the conditions of the Secretary of State which were agreed to before the cable was landed last Summer.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Postmaster-General intends to push his warfare on the franking privilege with vigor. He will not rest with simply requiring its abolition in his report, but he will continue to furnish statistics of its cost to the service, and of the manner in which it is abused. To this end a plan has been instituted whereby all the free matter of Congress and the Departments is to be weighed daily for six months, and the postage computed at regular rates. In this way it will be ascertained exactly how much the free matter costs the postal service. It is estimated that the matter of the two Houses of Congress averages 8,000 pounds per day.

A "MIXED" SITUATION.

An unexpected complication has arisen in the case of the nomination of General POTTS to succeed Mr. ASHLEY as Governor of Montana. The death of State Senator RUSSELL, to-day, leaves the Ohio Legislature a tie, and the importance of retaining General POTTS, for some time longer, will be at once perceived. RUSSELL'S district is strongly Republican, while that of POTTS is close. The effect of this will probably be the retention of Mr. ASHLEY for some time longer.

UTAH AND ALASKA.

A movement has been set on foot by a delegation from Utah, who are now here, and who will be strongly reinforced as the session advances, to secure the admission of that Territory as a State. Several papers and documents on the subject were considered to-day in the Committee on Territories of the House, but no definite action was taken. The same Committee considered the question of providing a Territorial Government for Alaska, but no conclusion was reached, and nothing will be done with either until after the holidays.

THE INDIAN ESTIMATES.

Persistent misrepresentations seem to be the only resource of certain correspondents and journals who wish to make capital against the Administration. It has been stated that the Indian estimates for the next fiscal year were $2,000,000 in excess of those for the current fiscal year. The total appropriations for the current year were $4,927,979 93, which included $2,000,000 especially appropriated to carry out Indian treaties, for which Congress had previously made no provision. The estimates for the ensuing fiscal year are $5,048,334 51, or only $120,000 increase, instead of $2,000,000. This includes everything that was included last year. In addition it may be stated that if the policy of employing military officers as Indian Superintendents and Agents is continued, this sum will be reduced by $93,600, which is the amount saved to the Government by the employment of officers instead of civilians.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

The House Committee on elections had up this morning the proposition of Mr. DAWES, providing for the compensation to be allowed in future to Representative contestants in election cases. The suggestions of Mr. DAWES will probably be embodied in a bill, the passage of which will have the effect of saving a large sum to the Government annually.

RETRENCHMENT.

A reduction of three clerks and one messenger in the New-York Sub-Treasury has been approved. The discharges are F. W. GRANNIS, interest clerk; THOS. MCCARTHY, clerk; JNO. MILLER, coin counter; B. M. THOMPSON, messenger.

MR. RAMSEY'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who has been requested to transmit to the House a statement relative to Senator RAMSEY'S trip and expenses to Europe last Summer, will reply early next week, and furnish all the correspondence and facts in the case. Mr. RAMSEY acted as an agent of the Department during Minister WASHBURNE'S absence in Europe. He received no compensation for his time, and his whole expenses did not exceed $600 in coin.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.

The withdrawal of the name of GEORGE H. YEAMAN and nomination of Judge WITHEY, of Michigan, to the Bench of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, is probably the result of a conviction that he would not be confirmed, although no action had been taken in his case. The attention of Senators had, however, been called to the speeches of Mr. YEAMAN in the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he took a position at variance with the reconstruction policy afterward adopted, and in which he claimed for the Courts final jurisdiction over questions purely political. This looked ominous in the eyes of many, and would probably have prevented his confirmation by the Senate.

THE HOLIDAY LETHARGY.

The House was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday until Monday. The members busied themselves largely at the Executive Mansion before 12 o'clock, and in the various departments during the rest of the day. Several have left for their homes, not intending to return until the end of the holiday recess.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FRAUDS.

Some of the New-Orleans papers are assuming airs of superior virtue for that city because the Government has recently obtained several heavy verdicts against defrauders of the Revenue, and they taunt the people of New-York and Philadelphia with the assertion that it is not possible to enforce the laws so vigorously as they are now being enforced in New-Orleans, because public sentiment would not stand it. They conceal the fact that the juries which are rendering these verdicts are, in a considerable degree, composed of colored men, and that the defendants, instead of paying the judgments, are appealing the cases to the Supreme Court, one of their points being the unconstitutionality of a colored but loyal jury.

THE STEEL TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee have been in session all day on steel, and after much and close discussion the following result was reached:

On all steel in ingots, coils, sheets and steel wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, three cents per pound in lieu of the present duties, viz.: From two and a quarter to three cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Mr. MARSHALL proposed two and a half cents; BLAIR three and a half; ALLISON two and a quarter; SCHENCK three, which was finally carried, making the duty specific and uniform. Steel rails and other articles of steel are yet to be acted upon. Whether the uniform duty of three cents raises or reduces the existing tariff is a matter of discussion.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

AMOS T. ACKERMAN, United States Attorney for the District of Georgia; S. L. WITHEY, of Michigan, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit in place of GEORGE H. YEAMAN, withdrawn; DELOS W. CAMERON, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District of New-York; WM. L. POLAND, Postmaster at North Brookfield, Mass.; THOMAS B. JOHNSON, Postmaster at Sumpter Court House, S. C.; PELL SHEIBLEY, Postmaster at Rome, Ga.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill creating a land district in the Territory of Wyoming.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with an amendment, a bill to incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical Association.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to abolish the office of Naval Officer. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to prevent persons who have been officers in the Treasury Department from aiding in the prosecution of cases against the United States. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege and to provide postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the payment of postage on official correspondence and other public matter. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to provide for the settlement and payment of expenses incurred by the Territorial authorities of Montana in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the year 1867. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of the officers of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It authorizes the Secretary of War to honorably discharge any infantry officers who may apply, provided the number left in the service shall not be reduced below the requirements of the twenty-five regiments authorized by law. Officers thus discharged on their own application shall receive from one to two years' extra pay and allowances, according to their terms of service. If a reduction to the requirements of twenty-five regiments is not thus effected, the Secretary of War is authorized to effect it by mustering out the supernumerary officers under the above terms, giving two years' extra pay to officers who have served more than ten years; one and a half years' pay for service from five to ten years, and one year's pay to all others.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution relative to furnishing safes to Collectors of Internal Revenue. Referred.

THE LANDING OF TELEGRAPH CABLES.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate took up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. The bill provides:

That whenever communication shall hereafter be established between the United States and any foreign country by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables, the same shall be subject to the following conditions: The Government of the United States to enjoy equal privileges with any foreign Government with regard to the use and control of such cable, and at all times to be entitled to transmit, by its own operator, Government messages, which shall take precedence of all others, and be paid for at rates established by the Postmaster-General, unless otherwise agreed; all such lines to be kept open for the transmission, for daily publication, of market reports and other intelligence; all messages to be forwarded in the order of their receipt. Congress shall at all times have power to determine the rate to be charged, and establish such regulations as it may judge necessary. Before extending any such line within the jurisdiction of the United States, a written acceptance of the foregoing terms shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The second section declares that:

Subject to the foregoing stipulations, and subject to the terms of such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of magnetic lines of cables between the United States and foreign countries, subject, however, to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction; and provided that the privileges conferred by this act shall not be enjoyed by any persons or company whose line terminates in any foreign country which does not confer similar privileges upon companies incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State of the Union.

Mr. SUMNER said: Since the bill had been reported in February last, a cable had been landed on our shores from France, and this rendered a modification of the bill necessary. He proposed an amendment to make the language of the bill applicable not only to future but to existing cables.

Mr. THURMAN suggested that a legal question had been broached as to the right of a State to permit the landing of a cable without the permission of the General Government. He, therefore, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER said the question referred to by the Senator from Ohio, that of States rights, was an old customer in the Senate; but the authority of the General Government in this matter was implied in the constitutional direction to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

Mr. CONKLING said the amendment was a retroactive provision, making the bill universal in its character, and thereby these new conditions were imposed indiscriminately upon the cables already authorized by Congress as well as upon all others.

Mr. SUMNER said that provision had been made to protect special privileges guaranteed under acts of Congress to certain cables, and that the opinion of the Judiciary Committee had been given that Congress might with propriety pass a code of restrictions which would be applicable, generally, to all cables between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. THURMAN replied to the remark by Mr. SUMNER that his (Mr. THURMAN'S) remarks were for the purpose of reviving the theory of secession and extreme State rights, and said that upon any theory of the Constitution the States had some rights, and the speaker believed they could still be referred to in the Senate. He had not denied the exercise of national authority under the pending bill, but had simply asked that it should receive the consideration which it deserved. He insisted upon his constitutional privilege to say this much without improper criticism of his motives.

GEORGIA.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate took up the bill to perfect the reconstruction of the State of Georgia.

Mr. SAULSBURY charged Congress with inconsistency in legislating for the unreconstructed States, prompted by partisan motives, and in flagrant violation of the Constitution.

At 2:30 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business for twenty-five minutes, at the expiration of which the consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. STOCKTON expressed the belief that if the Fifteenth Amendment was declared adopted through the means now contemplated, the day would come when it would be declared to be no part of the Constitution. The people of the United States would never submit to the attempt to force negro suffrage upon them; its objection to it was not so much to the exercise of suffrage by negroes, as it was to the method of the accomplishment. The dominant party were willing to attain that end, even at the expense of everything of value in the relations of the States to the Union.

Mr. FERRY, in a reply to an assertion that the Fourteenth Amendment had not been adopted by Georgia because the old Legislature was illegally organized, said that the vote of that State having already been counted in its favor, it would be unwise to insist upon its ratification again. He looked upon the pending Amendment as impolitic. The vote of Georgia having been officially counted in the complement of States necessary to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, no doubt should now be thrown upon that action.

Mr. CONKLING expressed his objection to the amendment, and was followed by Mr. MORTON, who agreed to modify the amendment by leaving out the condition of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment. He said that if the Senate refused to make the same requirements of Georgia which had been insisted upon in the cases of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, it would be a confession that in their action heretofore they had done wrong. He counseled no backward step, for having gone thus far in their policy it was too late for Congress to think of turning back. By incorporating this provision in the bill, the effect would be to secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The purpose of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature and of the Democratic majority in the New-York Legislature would be forestalled, and, seeing that the amendment was secured, they would be found on the strong side. It was not here contemplated to force any measure upon Georgia, but simply to say to her, If you do not give us the security we require, you can remain where you are.

Mr. SHERMAN, in reply to his colleague, (Mr. THURMAN,) asserted that the people of Ohio, at the ballot box, had declared in favor of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and that the merits of the question were indorsed by the people after full discussion.

Mr. THURMAN declared that the grave issues involved in the constitutional amendments had received little attention in the elections. He differed from his colleague concerning the true interpretation of the public sentiment of Ohio as evinced in the recent elections. In bringing forward the Fifteenth Amendment the Republican Party had repudiated the Chicago platform, upon which Ohio had been carried for GRANT. Referring to the rejection of the amendment by Ohio, he said that if the doctrine that a State could not withdraw its assent to a constitutional amendment was correct, it would follow that when a State had rejected a proposed constitutional amendment its action could not afterward be reversed.

Mr. SHERMAN said that like the acts of Congress the action of State Legislatures might be the subject of repeal at any time. In reply to his colleague, he claimed that Ohio never occupied a doubtful position upon the questions of adopting either the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. If the simple question was to-day left to the people of Ohio whether they would disfranchise a man simply because he was born with a black skin, he believed the answer would be in the negative by fifty thousand majority, and in justice to that State he made this statement.

Mr. THURMAN said that under pretence of sustaining previous reconstruction measures, this bill struck down a State. It was dangerous in principle, for, if Congress could now strike down members of the Legislature of Georgia because they were obnoxious politically, the same power might hereafter be exercised to strike down members of the Legislature of any other State.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an amendment substantially similar to Mr. MORTON'S, which that Senator accepted as a modification of his own, as follows:

That the Legislature shall ratify the Fifteenth Amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States, before Senators and Representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

The main point of the debate was that by requiring the adoption as a condition precedent Congress might incur the danger of compelling the adoption of terms by a State which, being in duress at the time, could not afterward be bound by its action; and the adoption of a constitutional amendment depending for its ratification upon such action might be rendered nugatory.

The Senate then took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Senate the consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. DAVIS argued that only by successful revolution could the relations of Southern States with the Union have been permanently sundered, and that the suppression of the rebellion involved the return to their former relations to the Government, without the intervention of Federal legislation.

The discussion which followed assumed a wide range on political topics, and was protracted until a late hour.

Mr. CASSERLY said that four years of a government of the bayonet in the South had demonstrated the futility of the reconstruction policy of Congress; that violence and disorder were its legitimate results, and the coercive measures now proposed would itself invalidate the action on the subject.

After further remarks by Messrs. NYE, THAYER and NORTON, the Senate voted on the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, that the Legislature shall ratify the Fifteenth Amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before the Senators and Representatives are admitted to seats in Congress.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 15. The nays were Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton, Norton, Rice, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Vickers and Willey.

The question then recurred on the latter portion of the amendment submitted by Mr. MORTON, providing for the infliction of penalties upon all persons rendered ineligible to hold office, except those whose disabilities have been removed by Congress, who shall attempt to exercise any office created by the Constitution and laws of Georgia. The amendment is also retrospective, applying to all persons who may have been already elected to office.

Mr. THURMAN objected to the amendment because of its character.

Mr. MORTON then withdrew the amendment, with the intention of incorporating it in the form of a bill.

Mr. THURMAN said that Georgia had in good faith complied with every requisition of the Reconstruction acts; but it had been represented to the people of Georgia by Ex-Governor BROWN, of that State, the head and front of the reconstruction movement there, and others, that the new Constitution conferred upon negroes not the right to hold office, but simply to vote. The colored men who were deprived of seats in the Legislature did not exceed four or five in number, and even they participated in the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment and the election of United States Senators. He asserted that not one iota of proof could be produced to show that a single member of the old Legislature was disqualified, and that the pretext for present legislation in regard to Georgia had no foundation. He declined to have any part in what he believed to be a perpetration of a great wrong.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to amend the second section so as to make a distinction in the administration of the oath therein provided, favorable to those who had given involuntary aid to the rebellion in contradistinction from its voluntary supporters.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 22.

Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Senate adjourn until Monday next.

Mr. DRAKE called for the yeas and nays on the motion. He protested against angry feeling, and objected to any adjournment until final action had been had upon the bill.

Mr. CARPENTER disclaimed being actuated by any angry feeling, but said that the bill, in the opinion of its friends, having been materially lessened in value, they wished to be absolved from any intention of longer detaining the Senate if the members did not wish to stay.

Upon being appealed to by Mr. STEWART, he withdrew a motion to adjourn, when the consideration of the bill was resumed. Several additional amendments, offered by Mr. CASSERLY, were disagreed to.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole. The amendments were agreed to in a body, except the one making a distinction in favor of those who had involuntarily given aid to the rebellion, in regard to which an animated debate took place.

Mr. HOWARD, by way of compromise, moved an amendment by which all persons who aided the rebellion would be excluded from a seat in the Legislature of Georgia, except such as were forced into the rebel service in consequence of direct physical force. This was offered to take the place of the amendment offered by Mr. CASSERLY.

The amendment of Mr. HOWARD was agreed to by a rising vote of 40 in the affirmative.

The bill was then read a second and third times, when it passed finally, yeas 45, nays 9, a strict party vote, except Mr. FOWLER, who voted nay.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the title of the bill was amended so as to read "A bill to promote," instead of "to perfect" "the reconstruction of the State of Georgia."

On motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate then, at 1:30 A. M., adjourned until Monday.

The German-American School Association held its regular monthly meeting at Liederkranz Hall, No. 35 East Fourth-street, last night. It was resolved that an election of delegates in the several ward school clubs be ordered by the President for next year. The thanks of the Association were voted to Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, the German member of the Board of Education, for his exertions in the Board in behalf of the introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools, and the meeting adjourned.

The Worthy Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association held its annual session in the lodge rooms, at No. 205 East Twenty-seventh-street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15. The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry C. Parke, W. G. M.; John Jackson, W. V. G. M.; Robert Guy, W. G. Secretary; Morgan Gray, W. G. Treasurer; Jas. G. Cummings, W. G. Chaplain, Alex. McMeeken, W. G. C.; William Brown, W. G. A. C.; James Moore, W. G. I. T.: William Bell, W. G. O. T.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims—Another Letter from "Historicus"—The London Times on the Question—Colonial Policy Affection, Not Force—The Suez Canal.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Alabama* question is again engrossing public attention. "Historicus" publishes a long communication in the *Times* this morning, wherein he asserts that the European States refused to consider JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE "pirates" for the same reason that France long before refused to so regard BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The analogy in the cases of PAUL JONES and Admiral SEMMES, he thinks, is complete, and thence goes on to draw the obvious inferences.

The *Times*, in a leader on the *Alabama* claims, says:

"If Minister MOTLEY proposes that negotiations for the settlement of the claims be reopened at Washington, the proposal will be accepted. We must add that it would be useless to negotiate or to talk of negotiating unless each side is prepared to enter upon the negotiations with confidence in the honor of the other. The charge made by the Americans is that we did not show proper feeling toward them during the war; that our want of proper feeling led us to afford unfair assistance to their enemies. The defence is that it was our duty to abstain from showing feeling toward either side; that the alleged unfair assistance was a strict observance of neutrality. It is plain that satisfactory relations between the two countries cannot be restored until we understand and respect the craving of the Americans for sympathy, and they understand the difficulties of our situation as impartial bystanders injured by a war in which we felt bound to abstain from interference. We shall never arrive at the restoration of friendship if we begin in the spirit of pettifogging attorneys. American writers and statesmen may remember with advantage that our blood is, after all, not very different from their own. Englishmen have susceptibilities as well as Americans. It is not probable that we shall be drawn toward the Americans by the suggestion that we are insincere and bent on hoodwinking those with whom we profess to be dealing openly."

The Government, apprehending a riot at Londonderry to-morrow, has dispatched troops to quell any disorder that may occur.

AUBERON HERBERT, M. P., has resigned his Oxford Fellowship. In a note announcing this step he complains that the management of the University is unwise and unjust, because it persists in adhering to a policy of exclusiveness.

The *Daily News*, in an article to-day on Canadian matters, says:

"England's settled colonial policy is a marriage of affection if possible; that failing, one of convenience. No Cabinet or Conference will ever again propose one of force."

The rumor that the Suez Canal would be closed in order that new excavations might be made, is authoritatively denied.

Political Matters in France—The Health of the Pope—The Spanish Monarchy—Queen Isabella and the Crown Jewels.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Emperor NAPOLEON has been suffering from illness for a few days past, but he is now better....Lord LYONS, the English Ambassador, gave a *fête* yesterday, in honor of General N. P. BANKS. General BANKS will soon sail for New-York. It is asserted that M. EMILE OLLIVIER has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry. Deputy RICHEMONT has resigned his seat in the Corps Legislatif, and has been appointed by Imperial decree a Senator of France. M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, Minister of the Interior, will offer himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the district of M. RICHEMONT....A severe storm prevails to-day and seriously interferes with the working of the telegraph wires on the Continent....The apprehensions in regard to the health of the Pope were caused by a report, which was circulated throughout Europe, that he had an apoplectic attack, and remained incapable of motion. The report is pronounced utterly without foundation. The health of the Pope is at present remarkably good....The report that the French Government had sent a note to the Holy See declaring that the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility would release France from the political obligations of the Concordat, is a fabrication.... Cardinal MATHIEU, Archbishop of Besançon, has left Rome. His departure gives rise to many contradictory rumors.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—The Cortes has adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Constitution to prepare a bill providing for the election of a Monarch....Queen ISABELLA, in answer to the resolution of investigation adopted by the Cortes, denies that she carried away the Crown jewels when she left Spain.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 17.—The American yacht *Meteor* (G. L. LORILLARD'S) has arrived at Tunis.

CANADA.

The Red River Insurrection—Governor McDougall Organizing a Force—Hostilities Imminent—An Exterminating Indian War Feared—The Caldwell Extradition Case.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—News has just reached here from private sources that Colonel DENNIS, Surveyor-General, has succeeded in raising and arming a force of 200 Swamp Indians, and a number of their English half-breed relations. Governor MCDOUGALL has also raised a force of Sioux at Portage and La Prairie, under Canadian officers. These forces will form a junction, and march without delay on the insurgents in and about Fort Garry.

The commander of the insurgents, RIELL, called in his half-breed reserves, and in a few hours three thousand responded to his call. A collision was hourly expected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A letter dated Pembina, Dec. 11, announces there is nothing new in the condition of affairs at Fort Garry, but says a wide-spread apprehension is felt that in the case of active war between the insurgents and the Canadians the Indian tribes from Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains will join in, and not stop until the white settlers in British America are exterminated, and may even carry the war to the settlers on American soil. The apparent quiet existing at Fort Garry is feared to be unreal. Governor MCDOUGALL is said to be preparing for some expedition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 17.—It is reported here that it is not the intention of the Government to complete the purchase of the Northwest Territory until next Spring, and not until the Dominion is able to assert its authority by the presence of an armed force sent in by the way of Fort William. It is said that the payment to the Hudson's Bay Company therefore will not be made for some time. The insurrection will be left to be dealt with by that Company. The Ontario Legislature has voted $24,000 to encourage emigration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The Court of Queens Bench, at Quebec, yesterday, dismissed the application of CALDWELL'S counsel on appeal from Judge MONDELET'S decision as to jurisdiction, on the ground that as the application originated in Montreal it could only be renewed before a Court sitting in that district.

The case came up to-day before Judge COURSOL, in this city, on application for extradition. The case was conducted with closed doors. RAMSAY appeared for the United States Government, and DEVLIN for the defence. KORN, of Brooklyn, was examined for the prosecution. His examination occupied the whole day. He will be cross-examined to-morrow. His evidence was merely a corroboration of the facts set forth in the information.

FIRES.

Burning of an Engine House in a Mine—One Life Lost—Hotel in Brantford, Conn., Partially Destroyed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 17.—The engine house of the Jersey coal mine, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, took fire about 4:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The house was located in the mine, at the end of a tunnel about 250 feet long, and at the head of a slope leading down to the chambers. Three men were shut in the mine, and it was supposed that they had perished, but they succeeded in getting out safely about 2 o'clock on Friday morning. A man named JOHN W. WAMAN, who went into an air shaft to search for the men, was overcome by foul air and perished. His remains were recovered at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, after the fire was nearly quenched. He leaves a wife and three children. The engines were mostly destroyed, and the fire will cause a detention of from four to six weeks. The mine was producing 200 tons of coal per day. There was another avenue of escape, but it was filled with smoke from the fire.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 17.—The north wing of the Kirby House was destroyed by fire this morning. The Mayor's office and FRAZER'S billiard saloon were also totally consumed. CLIFFORD'S furniture store and the Post Office were badly damaged, and a frame building adjoining was crushed to the ground by the falling of walls. The loss is about $20,000.

THE SOUTH.

The Texas Election—The Vote Close—Indemnity for Bridges Burned in Kentucky—The Tennessee Convention.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 17.—One hundred and seven counties heard from give DAVIS a majority of 1,128. The counties to hear from have an aggregate white majority of 2,000. The vote for Governor is so close that it will require the official count to decide. The Conservatives claim a majority in the Legislature on a joint ballot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A telegram was received here to-day by General CLARKE, Representative elect of the Third District of Texas, from Governor DAVIS, stating that he (DAVIS) had beaten HAMILTON by about 3,000 majority, and that the Republicans had elected three out of the four Congressmen.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—The General Assembly have passed a resolution memorializing Congress for indemnification for bridges burned by order of General NELSON during the war.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—The election of members to the Constitutional Convention takes place to-morrow. But little interest is manifested, and the Convention may fail, owing to a fear that the ultras may have a majority and reject universal suffrage.

Boldness of South Carolina Smugglers—Seized Stills Retaken by Force—Attack on a Deputy Collector—Seizures in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Governor SCOTT, of South Carolina, forwards to the Internal Revenue office information that A. P. TURNER, Deputy Collector of the Third District of that State, on 6th inst., seized two illicit stills, owned by a man named SCRUGGS, and moved them to his house. The next morning a crowd of armed men surrounded TURNER'S house, in Columbia, as he was about to convey the stills to the Court House, for the purpose of recovering them. TURNER defended himself with a pistol. The attacking party were all armed with muskets. They fired a number of rounds, and he responded with his pistol, scattering his assailants. During the *mêlée*, TURNER'S daughter, six years old, was wounded in the shoulder. TURNER afterward left, from the rear of his premises, on horseback, for assistance. While he was gone, a crowd of thirty armed men, with muskets, again surrounded his house. They were led by MCKELVEY, who demanded of TURNER'S wife that the stills be given up, which was refused. MCKELVEY then took an ax, broke open the smoke-house, where they had been deposited, and the crowd took the stills away. TURNER obtained warrants and caused three of the ringleaders to be arrested and lodged in jail. The remainder of the party are still under arms and guarding the stills, of which they have possession.

Governor SCOTT believes that a military force is absolutely necessary in that vicinity to enforce the revenue laws against these violaters.

Commissioner DELANO has information that the detachment of the Fifth Cavalry, on duty under instructions of the Revenue Bureau, in Virginia, have been very successful in destroying a number of illicit distilleries near Jonesville and Cumberland Gap. A private belonging to the detachment, named JOHN BOYLE, was dangerously wounded in attempting to capture DANIEL LITTERALL, proprietor of an illicit distillery. A reward of $1,000 will be offered for the arrest of LITTERALL.

General Thomas and the Tennessee Legislature—State Poverty.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Some weeks ago Mr. HINKLE, of Harden, made a proposition to the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature to sell the portrait of General GEORGE H. THOMAS, hanging in the State Library and painted at the expense of the State, which proposition failed by a large majority. General THOMAS has written a letter to JOHN RUHM, Nashville, stating that he has written the Speaker of the House to ascertain the cost of painting the portrait, adding that he would refund the money. He also says that he will return to the present Legislature as soon as he can get it, the gold medal voted him by the last Legislature in commemoration of the Union victory over the rebel forces in front of Nashville in December, 1864.

CUBA.

Spanish Volunteers—Executions of Alleged Assassins.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The First Battalion of Havana Volunteers has gone to Vuelta-Abajo to relieve the Second Battalion, whose term of active service has expired. Two men charged with taking part in the assassination of two volunteers, were executed yesterday, in the town of Laguinillas. The Spanish man-of-war *Isabel* sailed to-day for New-York.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hartford and Erie Railroad to-day the following new directors were chosen to fill vacancies: George M. Barnard, A. H. Rice, Oakes Ames, T. J. Cooledge and Lyman Nichols. ....A dispatch from Nashua, N. H., announces the sudden death of CHARLES H. CROWELL in that city last evening of the heart disease. The deceased was one of the editors of the *Banner of Light*.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Hon. JOHN RUSSELL, Ex Secretary of State, and Republican State Senator elect from the Twelfth District, died at Urbana yesterday afternoon. Governor HAYES, and a large number of prominent persons will attend the funeral on Saturday. The death of Mr. RUSSELL leaves a tie vote in the State Senate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—NORMAN HOLLEY, a son of the Collector of the Customs at this port, and JAMES RILEY, an express messenger of the New-York Central Railway, were arrested last night by order of General N. M. CURTIS, Commissioner of Customs, in charge of the Niagara frontier, charged with being engaged extensively in smuggling.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 17.—The ram *Atlanta* weighed anchor and left for the Breakwater at 10 o'clock this morning.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—A reconnoissance has been ordered by the Railroad Committee of the Oswego Convention from Booneville to Fort Ann by the way of the Sacondaga Valley and Glen's Falls, on the pledge of the Glen's Falls delegation that they will raise the money and pay the expense of the work.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 17.—AUGUST LESSMAN, German, was struck on the head with a four-pound weight by a negro, to-day, and his skull is badly fractured. His son shot at the negro but missed him. The negro escaped and the son was arrested.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Grand Jury in session at Portage City, Wis., has indicted M. M. BRADLEY, ROBERT CAMPBELL, THOS. DREW and others, for lynching WM. H. SPAIN in September last.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Miss PHILENA S. RUMBLE, eighteen years of age, of West Martinsburg, Lewis County, committed suicide last night at the Farmers' Hotel in this city, by taking strychnine. A note written by her assigns fears of disgrace as the reason for the act.

Second Philharmonic Rehearsal.

The second Philharmonic Rehearsal was as well attended as usual. The new symphony can hardly be said to improve much on acquaintance. Mr. MILLS played a concerto in F minor by CHOPIN, with orchestral accompaniment. The overture to "King Lear" seems to be the *pièce de résistance*. The last rehearsal before the second concert will occur Jan. 7, 1870.

The New Light.

Last evening a small but select company of distinguished scientific gentlemen of this City and a few friends of the directors of the New-York Oxygen Gas Company, assembled at the works of the latter Company, No. 547 West Forty-first-street, to witness an exhibition of the progress made in the manufacturing of the new illuminating gas, and to attest its merits in comparison with the gas now in use throughout the country. Professor DOREMUS demonstrated its superiority during the evening to the satisfaction of all present. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Dr. Budd, Mr. David Dowes, Jesse Hoyt, Charles A. Dana, Messrs. Fisk and French, Dr. A. H. French and C. H. Stoddard. The new Company are prepared to furnish their new light at half the cost of the common street gas.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Further Postponement of the Day of Sailing—An Expedition Said to be Preparing to Intercept Them on the Coast.

The gunboats were to have gone to sea yesterday, but, as we expected, they did not. Many reasons were assigned for this postponement. Some said that the engineers had in many instances refused to go, while others had it that the firemen would not go on board. Neither was correct. The truth was that the vessels were not ready. A great many little things were found to be wanting when Messrs. REYNOLDS and MULFORD made their final inspection of the boats in the afternoon, so that their moment of departure is just as uncertain now as ever. Yesterday morning all hands were mustered on board the vessels, and went regularly to their work. Steam was got up, and as the *Pizarro* made the signal for getting under way, the capstan bars were shipped and manned on board of each gunboat and the anchor tripped. They then steamed a little way up the river, out to and around the *Pizarro*, and came to anchor a little lower down the river. This movement was performed to satisfy the officers in charge of the flotilla that the engineers worked and understood how to handle their vessels.

A morning paper had a notice of a Cuban indignation meeting, to be held at the foot of West Thirteenth-street. It was headed "Belligerent rights to Cuba," and brought something like a thousand idlers to the spot in the hope of seeing what they were pleased to call "some fun." But they were disappointed, for a strong force of Police, commanded by Captain WASHBURN, of the Ninth Precinct, was on the ground to prevent any unnecessary demonstration. It numbered from seventy to eighty men, who were posted along the dock with orders not to permit any one to pass them but the Press and persons employed on the premises. Therefore the sight-seeing crowd were forced to content themselves with a birds-eye view of the flotilla, obtained from a somewhat exalted position, the tops of the lumber piles in an adjoining yard and the lower piers. Much excitement was expected from the sensational character of the aforesaid notice with which prominent Cubans informed us that no member of the Junta had anything whatever to do. It was believed by several that this advertisement was only a "dodge" of the private detectives who are employed by the Spaniards to watch the Cubans. They are paid for their information and were desirous of raising the wind. Others again say that it was merely a ruse to create a little uneasiness among the Spaniards by some newspaper man desirous of having a new sensation to chronicle. From whatever source it emanated, it was a failure, as but little of an exciting character transpired in the vicinity yesterday. Not a Cuban was on the ground nor an anti-Spanish sentiment uttered.

It was thought that the boats might leave with the evening flood tide, but when our reporter left the Delamater works at a late hour last night a squad of Police were on watch there, and the gunboats, with foremast-head lanterns burning brightly, lay quietly at their anchorage seeming to rest peacefully on the calm bosom of the Hudson. Not a sound or sign betokened life on board of them, although their full crews, American and Spanish, were there. They may go to-day, but it is uncertain.

AN EXPEDITION TO INTERCEPT THE FLOTILLA.

In the matter of the conspiracy said to be afoot against the Spanish flotilla, we learn from persons connected with the movement that a plan to intercept the gunboats, capture and destroy them, has been matured, and is even now in course of development. It appears that GEORGE ABBOTT, who left this City on Thursday, with fifty men for the South, sent thirty of them to a point on the coast, near the mouth of the Potomac, where a vessel is ready to receive them and in which they will put to sea and cruise in the track of the flotilla. ABBOTT returned to this City yesterday morning with the remaining twenty men, whom he succeeded in getting enlisted on board of the gunboats by exciting the suspicion of the Spanish Consul with regard to the first lot of enlisted men. His object is to coöperate with LANG, who commands the armed vessel South, when he attempts to destroy the flotilla.

New-York Chess Club Tournament.

Progress has been made in this tourney, and the score of the most successful champions is as follows: G. H. Mackenzie won 7 games, lost 0; Dr. Barnett won 9, lost 3; Jas. Thompson won 8, lost 5; B. Lissner won 9, lost 6; P. Ware won 16, lost 5; W. B. Jones won 12, lost 10. Ninety-five games have already been played.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 17—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92¼ for the account. American securities open easier. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅝; 1865, old, 84⅝; 1867, 83⅞; Ten-forties, 82⅛; Erie Railway shares, 19⅜; Illinois Centrals, 99⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 72f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, of which 16,000 were taken for export and 21,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 349,000 bales, of which 64,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 100,000 bales, of which 70,000 were American.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 3d.@58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Dec. 17.—Petroleum closed firmer yesterday, but unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.—Petroleum closed firmer yesterday, but unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 17—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅛@92¼. American securities are quiet; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 85⅞; 1865, old, 84⅞; 1867, 84.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—1 P. M.—COTTON—The stock afloat is estimated at 279,000 bales, of which 151,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western and 8s. 10d. for Red Winter. Oats, 2s. 9d. ₱ bushel.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, of which 25,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 77s. per cwt.; Beef, 103s. 6d. per tierce of 304lbs., for new Extra Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Dec. 17.—Cotton opened quiet and unchanged, both on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2:30 P. M.—Cotton is advancing; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12⅛d.; the sales will be 18,000 bales. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm but quiet at 91⅛ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Dec. 17.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 91⅛@91¼.

HAVRE, Dec. 17.—Cotton closed active for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Dec. 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅞; 1865, old, 84⅞; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 82⅛. Stocks steady. Erie Railway Shares, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 99⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Upland, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 5s. ₱ cwt.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ₱ gallon; Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Turpentine is firmer. Tallow dull and unchanged. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d.@1s. 8¼d. ₱ gallon. Linseed Oil, £29 5s. ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes, 10s. 10d. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 ₱ cent. discount buying, and 1-10 ₱ cent. premium selling. FLOUR dull and heavy at $3 50@$4 37½ for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 88c.@89c.; No. 2 dull and easier at 85c.@85¼c. In the afternoon the market was steady at 85¼c.; cash, and seller December, and 86¼c. seller January, for No. 2. CORN dull at 77½c. for regular. In the afternoon the market was dull at 71¼c. for No. 2. OATS steady. BARLEY easier at 78c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull and nominally lower. PORK—Cash lots are neglected and lower; free sellers at $29 25 for future delivery, closing nominal. LARD dull and lower; nominally 17¾c.@18c. cash. Sweet-pickled HAMS quiet at 16c.; Green do. dull at 14¼c. Green MEATS dull, neglected and nominal at a decline on all descriptions. Dressed HOGS easier and lower at $11 75@$12 25 for good shipping lots. Live HOGS dull and in large supply at lower rates; fair to choice, $9 75@$11. CATTLE quiet, steady and firm at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to good, and $7 50@$12 for choice to extra prime holiday Beeves. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—COTTON active and higher; receipts to-day, 6,848 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; Middlings, 24¼c.@24½c.; exports, coastwise, 1,020 bales; receipts of the week, net, 35,283 bales; gross, 37,372 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 10,254 bales; to Havre, 8,001 bales; to Bremen, 3,886 bales; to Vera Cruz, 839 bales; to Malaga, 900 bales; to Barcelona, 2,235 bales; to New-York, 1,662 bales; sales, 35,600 bales; stock, 123,801 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firmer; White and Yellow, $1 17@$1 20. OATS, 64c.@65c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY, $28@$29. PORK, $32 50. BACON—Jobbing sales at 16¼c.@16½c. for Shoulders; 20¼c.@20½c. for Clear Rib, and 21¼c.@21½c. for Clear Sides. MOLASSES easier; prime, 66c.@68c. WHISKY, $1 06@$1 08. COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 121⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131⅛. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₱ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very dull; sales 500 bushels Amber Toledo at $1 15. CORN dull; Old nominal at 98c.; sales 5 cars new Ohio at 88c. on track. OATS nominal at 51c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales 2 cars four-rowed Canada at 98c. in store. PEAS neglected. PORK dull and firm at $32. LARD dull at 19½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 03. RECEIPTS—Barley, 7,000 bbls. CATTLE—Receipts, 328 head; market active at yesterday's advanced quotations; stock all sold and shipped. SHEEP—Supply light and quality good; market active and buoyant; Western, 3½c.@4½c.; Extra, 5c.; Canada, 5½c.@6c.; Extra, 6½c.@7c. HOGS—Receipts moderate; market dull and nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged, excepting WHEAT, which is held higher; holders are asking $1 10@$1 15, which is above buyers' views. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY held firmly at 98c. Live HOGS dull and nominally lower, but prices are unsettled; sales at $9 50@$10 25. Dressed HOGS dull at $12@$12 50; receipts, 6,000 head. PORK dull and unsettled; offered at $30 50 on the spot. Bulk MEATS nominally unchanged. Green MEATS dull at 10¼c.@13¼c.@15¼c. LARD dull at 17¾c.@17⅞c. for Steam, and 18¼c. for Kettle; but little was offering. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 ₱ cent. discount, buying.

OSWEGO, Dec. 17.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25@$6 50 for Amber Winter, $6 75@$7 for White, $7 25@$7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukie Club, $1 30; White Canada, $1 60@$1 70. CORN quiet; sales at $1 08. BARLEY nominally unchanged. CORNMEAL, $2 25 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 17.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 16,428 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,866 bales; to other foreign ports, 2,292 bales; coastwise, 4,107 bales; stock, 57,088 bales, of which 20,803 bales are on shipboard; sales of the week, 11,000 bales; sales to-day, 3,000 bales; the market closed firm; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 37 bales; exports, 2,210 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT steady at 86c. for No. 1, and 83½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 81c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 43c. for No. 2. Dressed HOGS dull at $12@$12 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 17.—COTTON active at 24c.; receipts, 1,171 bales; exports, 2,388 bales. Receipts, 11,945 bales; exports, 8,618 bales; stock, 14,288 bales. FLOUR steady and unchanged. CORN, 92½c. OATS, 66c. PORK, $31@$32. LARD, 19c.@20c. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—COTTON firmer and more active; sales, 1,009 bales; receipts, 1,300 bales. Middling, 23½c. Sales of the week, 5,063 bales; receipts, 6,770 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—FLOUR, $4 50@$5 50; the sales were quite large for export. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 60. Legal Tenders, 83¼.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—WHEAT heavy. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE heavy. BARLEY dull and nominal.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady at $1 08@$1 10 for No. 1. Dressed HOGS heavy at $12@$13 12½.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 17—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool.*—Captain Strackey, U. S. A., Mr. Haywood, Mrs. Macdonald, Captain Murray, Mrs. Creighton, infant and nurse, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Rent, Captain Smith, Mr. Carmichael and wife, Miss Carmichael.

DEC. 17 *In steamship Columbia, from Havana.*—Louis Joel, Mrs. F. A. de Cuyas, Juan Cuyas, M. Papper, H. R. Weiser. From Nassau—C. P. Williams, Miss Otto, Miss Mallery, L. Pond, Miss A. Pond, Colonel H. McIver, Colonel M. de Menza, L. Marti, General Upton, General D. Griconsia, F. E. Blanchard, Captain Maltie, Jas. Oglive, S. C. Williams, J. Betacount, Geo. Miller, M. Embloz, M. Onness, A. J. Abern, A. Albertin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises. 5 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 55 | Gov. Island. 7 44 | Hell Gate.. 9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Lockhart, Liverpool Dec. 4, and Queenstown 5th, via Halifax 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 7, 340 miles west from Fastnet, exchanged signals with a National steamer, bound E.; 16th, 181 miles S. W. from Sambro, passed steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; same day, 225 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 17th, 9:30 A. M., passed steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Dec. 11, and Nassau 13th, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Dec. 16, passed, 150 miles south of Barnegat, brig Aroostook, of Boston, bound north.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco Aug. 30, with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras; was 20 ds. to the equator in the Pacific; 28 ds. from thence to Cape Horn, and crossed the equator in Atlantic, 31 ds. from the Cape; no date, off Statenland, passed ship Star of Hope, from San Francisco for Liverpool; no date, lat. 44, lon. 37, saw several large icebergs.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London Nov. 4, and the Isle of Wight Nov. 9, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Made the middle passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Tatay, (of Portland,) Moss, Buenos Ayres 47 ds., with hides to Dabney, Morgan & Co.—vessel to B. T. Thurlow & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 24, in lon. 40. Has had fine weather up to lat. 30N., and since had strong N. W. gales.

Brig Alex. Milliken, (of Boston,) ——. Was fallen in with by pilot boat Andrew Leggett, No. 4, Captain Bendler, while on a cruise, Dec. 10, in lat. 40 54, lon. 69 10, waterlogged and abandoned; took her in tow and brought her to this City. The A. M. had previously been fallen in with by fishing schr. Daniel A. Burnham, who took off the crew, (6 in number,) and stripped her of sails, rigging, &c.

Brig Sarah A. Holbrook, (of St. Thomas,) Borstell, St. Thomas 20 ds., with scrap iron and 2 passengers to Cartwright & Harrison. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, off which was hove to 6 ds. in a N. W. gale, and been 13 ds. from thence with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig H. G. Berry, Colson, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to James E. Ward & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. winds, and been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Galveston 30 ds., with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Wm. Vail, (of New-Haven,) Beers, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Experienced a continuation of northerly winds and heavy weather, and was 10 ds. north of lat. 34. Sld. in co. with brig China and schr. Annie Whiting, for New-York.

Schr. Adeliza, (of East Machias,) Wright, Savanilla Nov. 18, via Key West Dec. 1, with coffee, hides, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has had heavy northerly winds the entire passage; split sails, &c.

Schr. Chas. E. Moody, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Abbott, Para 25 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had heavy N. and N. E. winds the entire passage, and been 10 ds. from lat. 34; lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doane, Havana 11 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Four Sisters, (of Boston,) Shearer, Long Island, Bahama 16 ds., with salt to Rahming & Brown—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had variable weather during the entire passage; left no vessels.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Keating, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had strong easterly winds the entire passage.

Schr. General Putnam, Knighton, St. Andrews, W. I., via Old Providence 26 ds., with cocoanuts to Joseph Eneas. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 7, Albert G. Knighton, steward, died at Old Providence.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Bedell, Riker's Island.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., cloudy and hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Arr. barks Argentine, from Cadiz; Evangeline, from Berleice; brig Nigreta, from Cadiz; steamer McClelland, from Baltimore; brig Wm. Nash, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17.—Arr. steamer Jas. Adger, from New-York; bark Sleive Bloom, from Liverpool; bark David McMitt, from Liverpool; bark Palmyra, from Havana; bark Equator, from the Bahamas.

Sld. steamer Prometheus, for Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 14.—A. M.—Arr. brig Milwaukee, Elizabethport, for Boston; Eliza Thompson, Guayanilla 20 ds., for do.; schrs. Valhalla, Elizabethport, for Boston; Geo. P. Fogg, Nansemond River, Va., for do.

Sld. schrs. Emma L. Rich, Defiance, Annie Harris, General Sheridan, and Planet.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Wild Pigeon, Philadelphia, for Boston; Josephine, Elizabethport, for do.; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Providence, for St. Andrews, N. B.; Anna Currie, (Br.,) do., for St. John, N. B.; Kedron, (Br.,) New-York, for Windsor N. S.; James Tilden, Port Johnson, for Portland; Onward, New-York, for Nantucket; Alligator, Providence, for Calais.

15th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Hero, New-York, for Salem; Senator, do., for Boston; Georgia, Belfast, for Savannah.

Sld. brig H. Means, Edgartown, for Winter; schrs. Minetta, John Griffiths, and Geo. P. Fogg.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. M. E. Femerick, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Passed by—Brig Ottawa, Rockland, N. B., for Bridgeport, Conn.

Returned—Schrs. James Tilden, Evelyn, Garland, Northern Light, and Fair Wind.

16th, A. M.—Brig Martha, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Mail, Portland, for New-York; Isaac Keen, Baltimore, for Portland; Alice C. Fox, Tangier, for do; H. W. Godfrey, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; E. L. Dowling, Providence, for St. John, N. B., and Planter, from Boston.

Sld. schrs. Mary Standish, Wild Pigeon, Onward, James Tilden, Evelyn, Garland, Fair Wind, and Northern Light.

Passing East—Steamer Centipede.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 17.—Sld. steamer George Appold, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Sld. ships Times and Explorer, for Liverpool; Bayonnaise, for Sydney.

The Br. bark Ruby, with lumber for New-Zealand, went ashore near the mouth of Esquimalt Harbor Dec. 9, during a heavy gale.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 17.—Cld. steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool; schr. Croquette, for Nassau, N. P.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Cld. steamer Empire, for New-York.

Ship Chandos, (new, of Boston, 1,500.42 tons,) Emery, Belfast, Me., Dec. 11, in ballast to Geo. D. Sutton. Will load for San Francisco.

The Br. ship Golconda, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, collided with the brig E. A. Carver, from Cardenas to St. Mary's, Go., on the morning of the 11th inst. The Golconda struck the brig about the knightheads. Her crew abandoned her and were taken aboard the Golconda, which arrived here for repairs, having suffered serious damage.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Geo. B. Upton, hence for Boston, ashore in Hell Gate, is leaking badly. The Submarine Wrecking boats have been pumping on her all day, but without success.

Spoken, &c.

Clara Sawyer—Schr., from Demerara for New-York, Dec. 13, lat. 30 30, lon. 76 40.

Volant—Schr., from Saltilla River for Richmond, Me., Dec. 16, Barnegat bearing S. W. 12 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Nov. 20, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Savanilla, Nov. 18, schr. E. C. Knight, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Para, Nov. 21, brig Salinas, for New-York in 2 ds.; schrs. White Sea, for do. in 3 ds.; Gersh Banker, for do. in 7 ds.; Frank Howard, for do. in 10 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 1, schr. Clara Montgomery, for New-York, to sail Dec. 4.

At Old Providence, Nov. 20, schr. Frances, just arrived from the coast, to load for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 17.—The steamship Holsatia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 10:30 P. M. yesterday.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—The ships Ocean Wave, from Quebec for this port, and James Foster, Jr., hence for New-York, came into collision in the Mersey. Both vessels were damaged.

The ship Victoria Nyanza, from San Francisco for this port, encountered a storm in the Channel. Her boats were stove, and she sustained other damage.

THE WEST AND ITS IDEAS.

The Republican Party Vindicated—The Elections—The Currency, the Debt and the Tariff—The President's Message.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

When I speak of the West, it is of the Central West, for the West, in literal meaning, is beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Central West may be defined as that whole region which lies in the Ohio Valley and on the Central Mississippi, comprehending about twelve States, and in the next census will be found to have nearly half the population of the United States. The principal points in this region are Cincinnati and St. Louis, and around those points may be collected the real opinions of that great body of people. It is, perhaps, well to look at them a little, for this country is so large that we are in some danger of not knowing in one section what another thinks and does. I see often in New-York papers a set of ideas and a tone of thinking which don't belong to the West. I will state some of the things which I think the great body of the people in the Central West have settled down upon. I will begin with politics.

First—The West has, almost without distinction of party, settled down upon the simple fact that the principles of the Republican Party have prevailed; that reconstruction is a *fait accompli*; that the negroes are to be in all respects politically equal, and that the abolition of slavery has accomplished grand and beneficent results. There are partisans who will deny this, and there are old Conservatives who honestly think that all this is little short of sacrilege, and that the world is going to ruin pretty fast. But I hear no more about a "white man's Government," and no more about the sufferings of our dear brethren down South, who just now seem to be doing remarkably well, and take good care not to complain. The negro is getting good wages, and the planters making larger profits than they ever did before. This is not a condition of things to be very sorry for. The people of the West and the Southwest see this. They are a practical people. They know and feel that the Republican Party has been vindicated. Hence, there is nothing more to fight about. An attempt of the Democratic Party to fight on any of its old grounds will probably be the most absurd thing ever done. Hence, the tens of millions in the West and Southwest won't do it. If you want any evidence of this, look into the elections in Ohio, Mississippi and Texas. With fifty thousand Republicans not voting in Ohio, the Democrats could not be rallied to make more than an apparent contest. But the shrewd leaders attempt to get up some new issues which won't be quite such palpable humbugs. What are they?

Second—The next is an attempt to pay the bonds in greenbacks. On this subject the Western people have passed through a crisis. If, three or four years since, you had asked the people of Ohio and Indiana what they thought of the currency, they would have answered that the greenback was the best currency this country ever had, and that is their opinion to-day. But, in the meantime, the Democratic Party got up the theory that the bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks, and, of course, there must be a new issue of them. This was a very taking idea. You might have found tens of thousands of Republicans in the West who, for a time, believed that. But the people had time to examine that proposition, and the more it was examined the less it was liked. Finally, the whole idea died, practically, with the defeat of PENDLETON. No political body will start that idea again. But, while this is going on, intelligent men have been thinking over the question of specie payments. Gradually most business men have come to the opinions expressed by President GRANT in his Message, that the continuance of a depreciated currency longer is injurious to the best interests of the country, and the sooner we get back to specie payments the better. Of course no reasonable man desires that this should be done in such a hurry as to injure traders and debtors. But it is desired, earnestly desired, that the Government should take all practical measures toward specie payments. If the Government can put forth a new loan on a gold basis, it can command any amount of gold it requires. Hence it is useless to say the Government won't be able. It will be able, quite as soon as the merchants can stand it. Almost every sensible man now wants specie payments, but don't want it suddenly. It is probable, however, that,—since gold be fallen half in six months and no great injury done,—that we may easily resume in a year without any disaster.

Third—The next attempt made to get the tariff lowered either to the old horizontal duties,—or something like free trade—by levying the customs, as the English do, on coffee, sugar, tea, spirits, &c. At first a few Republicans are drawn off, but the sober second thought will correct all this. Professor PERRY was in Cincinnati, and among other things told the pork merchants how they suffered from the Onondaga monopoly of salt. There was not a barrel of Onondaga salt sold in Cincinnati, and is not likely to be. But the place where the shoe pinches is this: The immense manufacturing establishments of New-England are now firmly fixed with cheap capital and water power, and actually export many goods. Now what they fear is, the competition of the West and South, just as England feared them thirty years ago. This is where the shoe pinches. Now, any one can see that the South ought to be a great manufacturer of cotton, and the West of iron and wool and leather. But the South and West have comparatively little active capital; and unless they can keep up the tariff, which discriminates in their favor on these articles, it may be a good many years before the South and West will manufacture on a large scale. Hence, Mr. ATKINSON and other agents go to Washington to influence Congress. But the West and South begin to understand this matter, and I am much mistaken if the Western and Southern members are not as acute on that subject as the men who live in Boston. In fact no considerable change will be made in the tariff this year, and the sect of free traders and semi-free traders will have an opportunity to air their thoughts as much as they please. The Western men on the financial committees are well aware of the wooden horse introduced into Troy, and have no idea of dividing the Republican Party on that question. Many of the members of Congress from the South were originally from the West, and know well that the South wants development, and for that all the fostering aid the Government can give it. We shall have no Sir Robert Peel conservatism played off on us by way of free trade.

Fourth—The West begins to think the seat of Government ought to be removed from one rim of the country to something near the centre. This is no idle, temporary matter—it is a growing sentiment. There is no excitement about it, but it is a conviction that the seat of Government ought to be more central. The Western members generally feel this, and while attempting nothing positive or offensive on the subject, will probably feel it their duty to decline any more efforts to build another Rome on Tiber Creek. The fact is, to expend any more money than is absolutely necessary on public buildings at Washington is a mere waste. The present centre of population in this country is near Springfield, Ohio. In a very few years it will have passed the Wabash, in Indiana. When that is the case it will be impossible to retain the seat of government on the Potomac.

Passing to the general condition of affairs, there is general satisfaction with the Message of the President, and the ideas expressed. Except the express recommendation to fund the public debt, it amounts substantially to a policy of "masterly inactivity." Specie payments to be resumed, but gradually. The taxes and tariff may be reduced, but wait till next year. Now, looking at the actual state of the country,—that we have immense crops, that our debt is being reduced, that the commercial balances are getting on our side, that gold is lower than it has been since the war,—looking to all the great facts of our condition, is not a masterly inactivity our best policy? If we should change our legislation materially are we sure we shall change it for the better? It seems to me the President's words, in this regard, are wise. But the Free Trade League has its agents at Washington, and numberless men from banks and Boards of Trade, and gold mongers will urge on members to "do" something. "Doing" is exactly the dangerous thing just now. If I were to advise Congress, I would say, "Do just as little as you possibly can; we want no new policies; let well enough off alone; but above all, touch neither the tariff or the currency with rough hands."

Old NATHANIEL MACON was a Democratic Senator from North Carolina in the times of JEFFERSON and MADISON, and became a popular and distinguished statesman. If any one had inquired what he had said or done which was remarkable, nothing could be answered. MACON had, with rare exceptions, sat long years in the Senate and voted "No." If some of our Senators were to do this now, they will in all probability be far more popular than they are likely to be. If Mr. Smith and Mr. Grundy come asking that their axes shall be ground, let them be told to grind themselves. Solomon says there is a time for all things, and there is a time to do nothing as well as to work.

General GRANT struck the key-note of the nation when he said we want peace. This is a very comprehensive word; and we want peace in commerce as well as politics. The nation exhibits a wonderful example of revival after a great war, which is unequaled in history. Why should we rush into new agitations and get up new causes of dissension? Especially why should we do this when the moral and religious condition of the country is at so low an ebb? We ought, if it be a possible thing, to attempt a moral revival, and to elevate both the moral and intellectual standard of the nation; for I think the intellectual is scarcely higher than the moral standard just now. We have commentators, but few original thinkers.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

ILLINOIS.

The President's Message—The Constitutional Convention—Corporation Affairs—The Sunday Question—Patti in Chicago.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

The President's Message has been well received here among all classes. There is not, of course, an entire unanimity in regard to all his recommendations, but, on the contrary, a sharp dissent from some of them. The questions of the most interest are those relating to finance, and there continues to be a degree of feverish anxiety in the public mind in relation to the future. This uncertainty has already had an effect upon values, and will continue to disturb the equilibrium of business until a definite policy is settled upon. The proposition to redeem greenbacks at less than their face, is regarded as bordering too closely upon repudiation to be admissable.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Speculation continues in regard to the political complexion of our Constitutional Convention. Both parties at the capital claim a majority, and both are putting forward their candidates for President, and the various minor offices. There will either be a compromise or an interesting fight over the preliminaries. I am of opinion, however, that the Republicans are sufficiently strong to organize the Convention, if they can induce the "Independents" to come into the caucus.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The administration of the People's Party does not open very promisingly for the fair name of the city. The liquor interest is supreme, and if the people do not find before the lapse of a twelvemonth that they have a hungry set of treasury leeches fastened upon them, I am much mistaken. The new Mayor, in his inaugural, states that the city debt is $10,754,873. He makes some reductions; but as the water debt must be paid by our citizens in the shape of a water tax, it is just as much a debt as any other portion of the amount stated. The city, heretofore, has been paying interest upon its own money. That is, it had money belonging to certain funds lying idle—or rather it was placed in bank by the Treasurer, to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars—he all the while drawing interest on it, and the city, wanting money for other purposes, borrowed it at ten per cent. from the same banks. In this way the salary or perquisites of the Treasurer was increased to over $50,000 a year. The new Treasurer, however, after giving bonds in $1,000,000, has made an arrangement whereby the city is to receive 4½ per cent. on all its deposits.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The liquor interest is somewhat agitated just now on the Sunday question. By the laws of the State they are liable to a fine of $100, or imprisonment of three months, for keeping their saloons open on the Sabbath, and by the city ordinances are liable to forfeit their licenses. A large meeting of delegates from the various temperance organizations of the city was held on Tuesday evening, and measures taken to enforce these laws, which have heretofore been permitted to remain a dead letter. A strong committee is to wait upon the new Mayor and endeavor to induce him to enforce the city ordinances in this behalf. We are well supplied with drinking facilities. Each 100 of our population—including men, women and children—has a saloon, licensed and in full blast seven days in a week, and nearly twenty-four hours every day. It is not very strange, therefore, that we have been favored with over fifty homicides during the past year.

MR. A. D. RICHARDSON.

A fact which I have not seen mentioned in connection with Mr. RICHARDSON may be of interest. He had made all his arrangements to come to Chicago as editor-in-chief of the *Daily Republican*, in which he proposed to invest considerable money. Last Monday was the day fixed for entering upon his duties here; but it was not to be.

INQUESTS OF THE YEAR.

The Coroner of this county reports the holding of 438 inquests during the past year—a much larger number than ever before. The following is the summary:

Delirium tremens, 23; suicides 41—of this number 24 were by poison; 7 by shooting; 6 by hanging; 3 by jumping from windows, and 4 by drowning. In addition to these were 9 others who died from poison administered by themselves or some person unknown. Four of these were the FINN family. Two were killed by street cars; 41 by railway trains; 64 accidentally drowned; 2 died of convulsions; 11 were burned to death by kerosene explosions, and 23 were murdered. Forty-eight infants were found abandoned in various parts of the city, who died at or before birth, from unknown causes; 85 persons were accidentally killed by falls, &c., and the remaining 82 died from natural causes.

The nationalities of the suicides were as follows: Germans, 19; Norwegians, 3; Jews, 3; Americans, 9; English, 4; Irish, 11; Swedes, 1. This includes the 9 who died from poison administered by themselves or some unknown persons, and alluded to above.

PATTI'S SUCCESS.

The Patti concerts in this city have been eminently successful. Chicago is always in a fume after anything that is the rage, and consequently there has been a rush to hear this renowned songstress. She has had "crowded, brilliant and enthusiastic audiences." Perhaps you may have noticed that audiences always enthuse when they have a fashionable artist on the stage before them, whether they understand a note of music or not. But to do our citizens justice I must say there is much musical taste and cultivation among us—as much so, at least, as in any city of our years in the world, and we love to make a display of it, too.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

The daily papers are publishing their annual statistics relating to the buildings put up in this city during the past year. It is stated that the capital invested in buildings has been $10,000,000. This is probably about fifty per cent. too large. While there has been comparatively a large amount of building done, there has been much less than the year before. In their statistics, our papers exaggerate, in the first place, and in the next, make buildings do double duty. For instance, I notice a certain church put down at $80,000, with little more than the foundations laid. Next year, it will enter into the list of completed buildings at the same figure. Some noble business blocks and dwellings have been erected during the past year—more, probably, compared with the whole number, than in any former year.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Business is called dull, but outwardly we see but little signs of dullness. But great distrust exists, and our dealers are compelled to scrutinize country orders very closely before filling them. There have been quite a number of failures, yet but little has been said about it lest it hurt the credit of the city. Money is reported tight at the banks; but brokers who loan at ½ to 3 per cent. a month, have no difficulty in finding plenty of currency. But our banks profess to be so short that they cannot afford accommodations very liberally.

Mr. Raymond as an Editor.

The spirit and the power of the future journalism of America lay more, it seems to me, in the late Mr. RAYMOND than in any other man of our time. No man was more its prophet. Had he contented himself with journalism, he would have made his paper far more conspicuous, far more representative of American journalism, even, than it has become. When he went out of it, he made mistakes, and often failures. In it, as editor alone, he rarely blundered; and his journalistic life was full of triumphs. His example and his traditions as a journalist will grow brighter and brighter with years; and he will be remembered as the best type of American journalism in his generation long after every other circumstance of his life is forgotten. The little fact, lately recalled, that he never would allow any reply in the TIMES to a personal attack upon himself, was characteristic of his best instincts, and is pregnant with wisdom for those who would follow in his footsteps in the profession. Few men were really more sensitive than he to criticism, to misunderstanding; but he had that great first gift of high journalism—a subordination of himself to his paper. He was superior to HENRY J. RAYMOND, to Mr. RAYMOND'S friends, and to Mr. RAYMOND'S enemies. He could do justice to all three; and no paper can hope for the first position in American journalism until it has learned to recognize and enforce the truth of this example. A journal that can criticise the acts of the personal and party friends of its manager, that can praise the conduct of his personal and party enemies, and that can refrain from obtruding or vindicating himself personally, has laid a sure foundation for the Journal of the Future.—*Samuel Bowles in the Independent.*

TAXATION—IT MUST BE REDUCED.

Public Opinion Protests Against Continuance of the Present Burdens.

From the Boston Advertiser, (Republican.)

To attempt to refund our debt abroad, without reforming our loose habits at home, implies the continuance of the heavy taxation which was never before paralleled in time of peace, and has been justly compared to the consuming of the seed corn which should be reserved for future sustenance and growth. The necessity of building up the waste places and restoring to profitable and increasing industries the savings which were lost in the civil war, is an element in the problem of public credit which has not been sufficiently taken into account. It is impossible to continue even for a few years this extraordinary taxation, represented by an annual levy of $400,000,000, without drawing upon the reserved capital of the country. By a reasonable remission we should at the same moment and by the same act stimulate all productive enterprises, enable the people to bear more easily their necessary burdens, and put them in the way of lending to their own Government whenever it had occasion to borrow. When we remember that twice within the last ten years the Government has appealed to its own citizens, and they have responded with alacrity and abundance for which the history of finance affords no parallel, this does not seem to be an unreasonable prospect to look forward to.

From the Albany Evening Journal, (Republican.)

Shall we tax ourselves the next three years three hundred millions of dollars, in order to obtain thereafter the reduction of interest which it is claimed will follow the adoption of this policy? When a man is in debt, there are two ways for him to get out of it. The one is for him to pay dollar for dollar as rapidly as possible, no matter how hard it may come; and the other is for him to increase his productive power, in order that the debt may be canceled just as surely, and with more ease. A farmer may sometimes spend a few hundred dollars in enhancing the revenues of his farm, much more advantageously than if he paid the same amount down upon his mortgage. The United States is mortgaged. Its wealth is rapidly increasing, and by removing every possible burden, that progress may be greatly accelerated. Instead of loading down the business and industry of the nation to its extreme capacity, it would be much more advantageous to enable every class of traffic and manufacture to enlarge its products, and thus render it easy to obtain a large revenue. The time has come to adjust tariff and taxes upon this basis. It is argued with a great deal of force by eminent financiers that the funding policy is impracticable in any event. How much better, then, is it to abandon all doubtful projects, seek first the full development and prosperity of the country, draw from it all the revenue it can well pay, furnish a convertible currency instead of protested paper for an exchange medium, and then reduce the volume of the debt as rapidly as such a policy will allow. The *Tribune* seems to think the reduction of the debt the only thing to be kept in view. In our judgment, this is not so important that it should be forced to such an extent as to become oppressive to the people.

From the Grand Rapids Eagle, (Republican.)

If it be true that the Secretary of the Treasury thinks the present rates of taxation will or can be cheerfully borne by the country, we believe the members of Congress will carry from their constituents generally such a report as will undeceive him in that regard. Certainly there is nothing in the general tone of the Press of the country to sustain that view. The only possible contingency that would nerve the people up to such cheerfulness would be the certainty that the continuance of present rates is absolutely necessary in order to keep up any material reduction of the debt. To convince them that it is necessary to pay so much annually as $150,000,000 of the principal of the debt will be no easy task.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican Journal.

Their [the Congressional] business is to stimulate production; give relief to the business interests of the country; see that the farmer gets a fair price for his crops, which he cannot have with a cramped currency, with unjust and oppressive tariffs; develop the wonderful resources of the country; reduce taxation, and be content with the certain payment of the debt in, say, thirty or forty years hence.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has a powerful leading article in favor of the reduction of taxation. Most of the leading journals of the country have now placed themselves on this side.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

We think there should be modifications, and we are sure there should be reductions both in the internal revenue and import duties. It is preposterous to pay off the debt in ten years, the President says, but advocates continuing till the next session of Congress the present imposts. But if continued till then they cannot be abrogated in the short session. There must be just so much talk and buncomb, before a vote is taken. Meanwhile it cannot be denied that the existing taxes are onerous to commerce and manufacturers, and well-nigh ruinous.

From the Alta California, (Independent.)

We have to-day the best news that has come over the wires since the announcement of the fall of Richmond, namely: That Commissioner DELANO has given it as his opinion that taxation can be reduced $120,000,000, and that the Committee of Ways and Means, taking heart of grace from his figures, have determined to make a reduction of $25,000,000 in the tariff and $50,000,000 in the internal revenue.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, (Independent.)

The speedy payment of the debt is not the object that should be aimed at by our statesmen and legislators. It is far more important that the people should be relieved of the oppressive burdens of taxation, and especially of the odious income tax. The debt was incurred for the benefit of succeeding generations of Americans, as well as for the benefit of this generation. It is, therefore, but simple justice that those who come after us and are to share the blessings resulting from the overthrow of rebellion and the preservation of the Union, should bear their proportion of the burdens resulting from the war.

From the Erie Dispatch, (Republican.)

The National Legislature, with less delay than usual, has proceeded to business. Of the measures it will be called to consider, the reform of the tax system affects most nearly the interests of the country. The President in his Message advises a postponement of reform until another session. He evidently desires to put off interference with the present laws because he fears lest any change, even a change for the better, may prove a disturbance. But, as he says, we have a greater revenue than we need, and why should we not diminish it and relieve the people of an unnecessary burden? * * * The income tax, which discriminates unfairly against labor, should be speedily reduced. With a lower rate of taxation we believe there would be no diminution of the revenue. The certainty of collection would be greater, the temptation to fraud less, and on all sides a more general acquiescence in the law. The theory of low rates has had a wonderful success in the case of the whisky tax. There are many other varieties of taxation which need readjustment, and many of them may be abolished, and their burden concentrated on a few articles, with better results in the way of income. The special licenses for various kinds of business or professions can profitably be spared. They cost more, in expense of collection, annoyance to the people, and especially in addition to the cost of articles in common use, than they serve to excuse. All such reforms and alterations the country will warmly welcome. They are of value in making the Government popular, and in restoring industry to a more thrifty condition. We trust, therefore, that Congress may address itself promptly to these important questions, upon the right solution of which so much depends.

From the Chicago Tribune, (Republican.)

The most unsatisfactory, and the most demonstrably unwise, feature in the Message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is their recommendation that there be no reduction in taxation now, nor until after the rate of interest on the public debt has been reduced from seven to four and a half per cent. The Secretary estimates that there will be an excess of gold revenue over gold interest during the coming year of $58,000,000, and an excess of currency revenue over all other expenditures of $44,000,000, making a total of about $90,000,000 in gold, or $115,000,000 in currency. The payment of the national debt at the rate of fifty millions per annum satisfies every demand of the public credit. Our best financiers—looking as well to the condition of industry and the taxable capacity of the people as to the success of the Administration and of the Republican Party—have not asked more. For the next fiscal year, however, Mr. BOUTWELL has on hand a hoard of $80,000,000 of idle gold, of which Congress ought to require him by law to sell at least $50,000,000. Since it was recently shown that the offer to sell only $4,000,000 of gold would break the most powerful gold combination ever formed, the wisdom of keeping more than $15,000,000 of gold in reserve in the Treasury may well be doubted, and the folly of reserving more than $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 is beyond all dispute. We believe the Secretary, who is wholly silent on this all important point in his report, relies for this justification not so much on any theory that so large a hoard is necessary as on the legal quibble that Congress had not by law specifically directed him what to do with it. If he sells it for currency he is held amenable for contraction. If he sells it for bonds beyond a certain figure, he is charged with exceeding his authority. As he can only sell for one or the other, the hoard accumulates from mere indecision and inertia. The Secretary, withal, refuses to reduce gold by sales below 122, lest certain men may suffer in business. Congress should remove all stumbling blocks from the Secretary's path by providing that out of his present hoard at least $50,000,000 should be sold. The sale of this $50,000,000, and the $58,000,000 of excess for the next fiscal year, would purchase about $125,000,000 of bonds during the year, and still leave $30,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, and the estimated excess of $44,000,000 in internal revenue taxes, might all be thrown off. Or, if we divide the reduction of taxation more equitably, one-half on the tariff and one-half on the internal revenue, we might reduce the tariff by $25,000,000 in gold, the internal revenue by $25,000,000 in currency, the principal of the national debt by $120,000,000, our future annual interest by $7,200,000, and still leave $30,000,000 of idle gold, and the present store of idle greenbacks in the Treasury. In all conscience and sound judgment, is not this enough? Are the people to lose the interest on $80,000,000 of gold—equal to an utterly wasted tax of more than $5,000,000 per annum—because the Secretary has no policy in regard to it, and Congress has not directed how it shall be utilized? Are we to throw away $5,000,000 a year simply for want of thought, and of the will to execute it? Are we, in addition, to throw away the $20,000,000 premium on our present gold hoard by keeping it all until it has come down to par? Supposing that we resume specie payments at the end of five years, are we meanwhile to suffer a dead loss of $10,000,000 a year in the form of interest and premium on our idle gold? And, in the face of this monstrous waste of resources, are we to be told that our present grinding rates of taxation—under which American shipowners have all sold out, and American farmers are bowing their galled necks to a burden that is fast pauperizing agriculture—are to be continued? To what end? The present Administration cannot afford to answer to the people for a continuance of the present extortionate and needless rates of taxation.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Presentation of Admiral Turner by the American Minister to the King.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Nov. 10.

On Monday last His Excellency H. A. PEIRCE, Minister Resident of the United States, had an audience with His Majesty for the purpose of presenting Admiral TURNER and his officers.

The Minister, addressing His Majesty, said:

SIRE: I have the honor and the pleasure to present to your Majesty Rear-Admiral THOMAS TURNER, Commanding United States Pacific Naval Forces; Captain FRANKLIN, Commanding United States steamer *Mohican*; Captain JOHNSON, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant SHERBURNE, Commanding Marines; Dr. MARTIN, Paymaster REDFIELD.

Admiral TURNER then addressed His Majesty as follows:

SIRE: I esteem myself most fortunate in the honor I have of making the personal acquaintance of your Majesty, which a year ago I could not have expected; as at that time commanding the forces of the Southern Pacific, I had but little idea that the two squadrons, north and south, would be merged in one, and that my command would extend over the hemisphere embracing the dominions of your Majesty. Having visited these islands when a boy, and again during my early manhood, I had a particular desire to revisit them to witness the wonderful progress that had taken place, and which I now realize as before me. The people of the United States have always felt a lively interest in their prosperity, from the fact of the friendly relations which have grown up between your people and ours, by the interchange of commercial benefits; and now that they are directly on the highway of the grand route opened between the Old and New World, more than ever do we desire to cultivate the kindest relations, and to behold the prosperity of your Kingdom, and the success of the reign of the King of the Hawaiian Islands. My only regret in making this address to your Majesty is, that I cannot accompany it, with a cordial invitation to visit the ship which temporarily bears my flag here, as she is of that class of vessels that forbids my receiving your Majesty on board with those honors which would give me so much pleasure to offer you in welcome. May your Majesty long live to enjoy these beautiful islands of your hereditary realm.

His Majesty responded:

ADMIRAL TURNER: I am always much gratified to welcome the naval officers of the United States, and am more especially pleased to welcome you on this occasion. I hope sincerely that your visit here, now that you have advanced to eminent rank in your profession, will not only bring to mind pleasant remembrances of your former visits, but will be fruitful of new and more favorable impressions than those which you had previously acquired. I receive frequent assurances of the interest and good will of the Government and people of the United States in the welfare of my Kingdom; assurances in which I have the firmest reliance; and am always pleased to hear that your great nation desires to cultivate kindly relations with me. Be assured, Admiral, that the sentiments which you express as entertained toward us by the people of the United States are cordially reciprocated by myself. Permit me, also to say that I trust your officers, as well as yourself, will enjoy their visit here.

An hour was spent in social intercourse, when the Admiral and his officers withdrew. His Majesty was attended by those of his Ministers who were in town, and by the officers of his staff.

The Howland Will—List of Bequests.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* publishes the following list of beneficiaries under the late SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND'S will:

Hannah McCafftry, Ned-Bedford	$10,000
Hepsa H. Sherman, New-Bedford	10,000
Sylvia H. Almy, New-Bedford	10,000
Phebe H. Allen, New-Bedford	10,000
Elizabeth A. Wood, New-Bedford	20,000
Gilbert Howland, Dartmouth	20,000
Hetty H. Ricketson, New-Bedford	10,000
Martha Howland, New-Bedford	5,000
Gideon Howland, Dartmouth	20,000
Sarah M. Howland, New-Bedford	20,000
Lydia F. Howland, New-Bedford	5,000
Electa Montague, New-Bedford	5,000
Fally B. Brownell, New-Bedford	4,000
Samuel Allen Sisson, Dartmouth	5,000
Roan Sisson, Dartmouth	2,000
Nancy Sisson, Dartmouth	3,000
*Rebecca Thornton, New-Bedford	10,000
Virginia Gerrish, New-Bedford	5,000
Sarah Eppendorff, New-Bedford	10,000
Lydia Congdon, New-Bedford	10,000
Rhoda Taber, New-Bedford	10,000
Sally Howland, New-Bedford	10,000
Sylvia Howland, New-Bedford	10,000
Luther Mosher, Dartmouth	100
*Hetty Hussey, New-Bedford	20,000
Benjamin Irish, New-Bedford	15,000
Thomas Mandell, New-Bedford	200,000
Orphans' Home, New-Bedford	20,000
City of New-Bedford	200,000
Frederick Brownell, (in trust,)	10,000
Keziah Price, (in trust,)	10,000
Eliza H. Brown, (in trust,)	3,000
Pardon Gray, (in trust,)	10,000
In trust for aged and infirm females of New-Bedford	50,000
Edward D. Mandell, } Trustees	50,000
Geo. Howland, Jr., } of the	50,000
Wm. A. Gordon, } estate	50,000
Wm. A. Gordon	50,000
Mrs. Wm. A. Gordon	10,000
Daughters of Wm. A. Gordon	5,000
Sally Russell, (in trust,)	10,000
Lydia Russell	2,500
Judith Russell	2,500
[and on their decease to the Orphans' Home.]	
National Sailors' Home	20,000

The income of the residuary estate to be paid to HETTY H. GREEN, and on her decease the estate to be divided among the lineal descendants of GIDEON HOWLAND, then living.

*Deceased.

Rumored Disappearance of a Cuban Steamer.

From the Newburg Journal, Dec. 15.

Yesterday afternoon one of the officers of the *Anna*, which was recently sold, as was suspected, to the Cubans, was looking around anxiously for a fireman, as he said they wanted to test the new boiler which had been put in by CAULDWELL. The supposition is that the officer found a man, for the *Anna* cleared out from here and has not been seen since. It is thought that she started at about 8 o'clock, giving her ample time to steam down to New-York and out into the ocean before daylight this morning if it was the design to get her out to sea. She had a full crew on board—just how many men in all is not precisely known here. It is believed, however, that she carried nothing in the way of a cargo. Her officers settled all bills—amounting to about $6,000—before she started, paying up the last dollar of indebtedness for repairs, new boiler, machinery, &c. She was officered by Cubans, and by some here is supposed to have sailed for that island by way of Florida.

Accident in a Colorado Mine—Three Men Killed and Four Injured.

From the Central City (Col.) Register, Dec. 5.

A fearful accident occurred in the Briggs mine yesterday, about 3 o'clock. A stull, we believe the third from the bottom, gave way, and fell on the one below, when it, too, gave way, and with both their loads of rock fell upon a new one just being put in. Several men were under it, and three were instantly killed and four severely wounded. The men killed are JOHN MOYLE, a middle-aged man, with a wife and children in England; THOMAS PENALL, who leaves two motherless children, and CHARLES ALDERSLY, who leaves a wife who was but a short time since bereaved of their only child. The wounded are JAMES HUTCHINSON, the foreman of the mine, who was superintending the putting in of the stull. He is severely cut and bruised about the face and head, and when we saw him, an hour and a half after the accident, was in a semi-conscious condition, evidently suffering from the concussion. It was believed that no bones were broken beyond, perhaps, a small one in the ankle. It is expected he will recover. He was taken to his house, where he will receive all the care his family and a host of friends can bestow. DENNIS HARRINGTON was severely bruised and believed to be bleeding internally, and probably will be dead ere this is read. He has a family. MORRIS SULLIVAN and JOHN KELLEY were severely bruised, but not, as is believed, dangerously. One had his arm and leg torn and bruised, but was able to walk away. One of the deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and will be buried by the Order. What caused the stull to give way is unknown. Such an accident has not occurred before in the mines for some years. The fact that HUTCHINSON was present superintending the work, shows that he regarded it as entirely safe. So far as we can learn, the accident was entirely unforeseen, and not the result of any negligence.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The "Marseillaise" is to be restored to the military bands of France.

Prince GORSTCHAKOFF, Chancellor of the Russian Empire, is seriously ill.

English marriage notices read, "A marriage is *arranged to take place*," &c.

Attempts are being made to raise a subscription for a statue to RAPHAEL at Urbino, Italy.

A statute has been promulgated at Oxford empowering the Examiners to admit girls as candidates.

The *Patrie* denies the report that the Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE is about to retire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Count OSTROWSKI, who was President of the last Polish Parliament, of 1831, died lately at Cracow.

The Melbourne Meat-Preserving Company are now slaughtering 8,000 sheep a week, for exportation to England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* will appear as a morning journal as well as an evening paper after the 1st of January.

The length of new railway brought into operation in France during the past twelve months was 373 miles.

The Bishops who have arrived in Rome have presented enough "Peter's pence" to pay all expenses attending the Council.

The widowed young Marchioness of Hastings is to illustrate a new book called *Fairy Fancies*.

An exhibition of the paintings of the late Baron HENRI LEYS will be held at Antwerp in the course of next Spring.

Ladies are to be admitted to medical lectures at the Carolinska Institute, in Stockholm, provided they have the same amount of preparatory knowledge as is required of male students.

The excavation of the Mount Cenis Tunnel has ceased on the Italian side. The piercing on the other side will not be completed for many months.

The managers of the Paris theatres complain of it as a great grievance that they are compelled to give the poor one-tenth of their receipts.

After waiting eighteen years for the restoration of the privilege, French journalists are to have a private gallery of their own in the Corps Legislatif.

Barn VON GANCHNITZ, whose *Collection of British Authors* is familiar to every European traveler, has been elected an honorary member of the Berlin Society for the Study of Modern Languages.

GRISI left directions in her will that her body should rest in the vault in which her two eldest girls are laid, at Père la Chaise. So the great singer will be near the great composer ROSSINI.

The artist KAULBACH is engaged in the composition of a picture representing our Saviour driving the speculators and self-seekers out of the Ecumenical Council, as money-changers were driven out of the temple at Jerusalem.

The special artist sent by two German illustrated papers to the scene of the Dalmatian insurrection had the misfortune of being made prisoner by the Bocchese. After having robbed him of his money and other valuables, they cut off his ears and set him at liberty.

During an excavation made in Pompeii a fortnight ago, the objects turned up were a human skeleton almost perfect, a pair of gold earrings with pearls, a gold bracelet and five gold coins, 782 silver coins, three silver rings and sixty-seven pieces of bronze money.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair gave occasion for the only good *mot* ever recorded of Earl RUSSELL. He said: "Only two men ever did understand this question—another gentleman and I. The other gentleman is dead. He explained it to me, but I have forgotten all about it."

The banks of the Dead Sea are said to present a curious sight to the traveler. The whole surface of the earth glistens like diamonds as the horses' feet break the rock salt which covers the ground, and a strong smell of bitumen and sulphur fills the air.

The London *Post* says it can state with confidence that, "thanks to the diplomacy of England and France, who are acting together, and to the dignified attitude which the Porte has throughout observed, there is little or no danger of any disturbance, however transient, between the Sultan and the Pasha."

All travelers who have been at Cologne must remember the martyrdom they suffered at the hands of the venders of the famous *eau*. A singular trial has just taken place in that city to clear up the point whether a man may sell false *Eau de Cologne* with impunity. A French traveler, allured by the cheapness of some of the perfume, bought a bottle, but found that it was both scentless and dangerous, for on rubbing his hands with it he burned himself as though with vitriol. The tribunal judged, however, that it could give him no relief, for the label, although closely resembling that of the genuine water, had stated in microscopic characters that "the contents were an imitation of which the purity was not guaranteed." The person obviously in the wrong was, therefore, the Frenchman for not being able to read German.

Americans in Florence—What the American Artists are Doing.

Our correspondent "Angelico," at Florence, writes:

"The American colony here in Florence is once more well established, come back for the Winter season from the four winds of Europe and America. Our Minister and Mrs. MARSH have not yet returned after their prolonged absence, but are soon expected. We multiply here every year. The blessing thou shalt increase, Providence has let fall on our nation. There are now four American places of worship open here, which shows that religious duty is not forgotten. These are the broad or liberal Church of Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, with liturgical service half a day and congregational the other half; the high or highest Church of Rev. Mr. CONNELLY; the medium of Rev. Mr. LANGDON, and the Swedenborgian of Rev. Mr. FORD. Thus all consciences are satisfied, and as between visitors and residents the number of Americans is always considerable in Florence, the attendance at each place of worship is respectable. If the census were taken the number of resident Americans would be found to be one or two hundred. Mr. LORIMER GRAHAM, the new Consul-General for the Kingdom of Italy, has taken possession of his office, and the past week has had two occasions for putting out the flag—the National Thanksgiving, and as a sign of good feeling toward Italy when the birth of the new Prince was announced. An American dentist of course there must be, and the one established here for the past seven years has had the best practice. An American physician is expected, and if the Consul or Minister, may be put down as a lawyer, we have in exercise the whole circle of the professions. As for worship, there are now about a dozen Protestant congregations in Florence, divided between foreign and native. Rev. Dr. VAN NEST'S Society has several schools under its direction for the instruction of Italian children in Protestant knowledge. There is now no obstacle in the way of such enterprises;—an immense contrast to what we witnessed a dozen years ago.

So far as American art prosecuted here is concerned, something, and, indeed, much, may be said; but this must be reserved for more space. It may suffice at present to say that Mr. MEAD, the sculptor, has begun with energy the work on the monument for Springfield. The figure of Mr. LINCOLN is well advanced, indeed nearly completed in the clay, and an opportunity is given to judge of its merits. It is not an easy subject, for the artist is called upon to exhibit the interior nobility of that great nature through the traits of a common exterior. Mr. MEAD is succeeding beyond our hopes, and this colossal figure of the dead President promises to be one of the best yet made. As we are better able to measure the moral greatness of the man, we become more exacting in our demands that art shall do its utmost to present to us that revered image with all its highest capabilities."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The New-York Female Normal School—A Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to direct the attention of the public to one item in the proceedings of the Board of Education last week, which appears to treat with considerable injustice the female Principals and teachers in their schools, and also to disregard the economical principles they have lately professed.

Last Thursday's newspapers mentioned that the Board had appointed as Principal and Vice-Principal of a female normal school about to be established, a Mr. HUNTER, at a salary of $4,500, and a Mr. DUNDEN at a salary of $4,000, making in all $8,500.

Hitherto there has been no school of this grade in the City, but its place has been filled in reality and to all practical intents and purposes (although wanting the name) by the senior department in the Twelfth-street Female School.

The lady Principal and teachers in that department, since they took charge of it fourteen years ago, have worked it up to a very high standard, and kept it there with such marked success that every distinguished stranger visiting the City who has shown any interest in the cause of education has been taken to see this school, as the best example of the system of education here.

In addition to this, at every annual commencement, school inspectors, trustees, and even members of the Board themselves, have treated this school, and spoken of it before the public, as equivalent to and practically a normal school of very high grade.

Now, when it has been decided to establish a female normal school in name and reality, the claims of this Principal and these teachers, some of whom have given the best years of their life to making their department what it now is, the boast of the City, are to be ignored, and they are to be left out in the cold, while the first act of the Board is to appoint to the charge of this new school two men hitherto in charge of boys. When every public girls' school in the City is entirely in charge of a female Principal and female teachers, and many of the boys' schools are also largely taught by females, the Board surely could not have been reduced to the extremity of finding a man to place at the head of a girls' school, and to have even gone to Jersey City for a Vice-Principal. These men are said to be good educators of boys, but it by no means follows tha they are equally capable of taking charge of girls from 16 to 20 years of age, just verging into womanhood. As some of the girls themselves remark, "How can we go to a man for sympathy and help in our troubles and difficulties." But this phase of the question seems to have been ignored by the Board altogether.

Such appointments give no encouragement whatever to female Principals and teachers, but on the contrary have quite a dispiriting effect. Besides this these two men are to have between them salaries of $8,500, which is considerably in excess of the amount paid to all the nine teachers at present in charge of Twelfth-street School, as given in the Board's own manual, their salaries not aggregating $7,500. Mr HUNTER'S salary alone of $4,500 will be greater than that of the three first teachers in any female school in the City, Principal and Vice-Principal included. If the Board had had that regard for the pockets of the ratepayers which they have lately professed, they could have developed the department already in existence on a wider basis, and could have had the work done by the female teachers already working, every whit as well and efficiently, and with certainly much greater economy than can be done by their present action.

MACK.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce—The Navigation Laws—Wooden vs. Iron Ships—The Subsidy Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The action of the Chamber of Commerce upon the navigation interest is a fair compromise. One party favors the unconditional admission of foreign ships, under the American flag, to all the privileges now enjoyed by vessels built at home. Another is willing that they should be allowed to engage in foreign trade; and yet another, representing the antediluvian element, would exclude them altogether, considering that wooden ships are better than iron, and that bounties should be given by our Government to bring us back to the age of the Phœnicians. A great many entertain ideas considerably in advance of these old fogies.

The resolutions propose to give them a fair chance to experiment. Let them try. Foreign ships are to be admitted duty free to every advantage but that of the coasting trade, and that will soon follow, when consumers find that a needless tax is put upon them for the support of a few men. All the materials that go into shipbuilding of any kind are to come in also free of duty. Now, everybody should be satisfied if Congress will approve the compromise. Let the old wooden-ship builders peg away at their bygone institutions. Let those who are enlightened enough to see that the iron age for ships has come import their plates and bolts and rivets, pay freight, insurance and other charges upon them, and pay twice the Scottish price for labor here. Thus let them compete with the Scotsmen if they can, as they say they are able to do. So all is arranged, and every one should be contented.

As to the subsidy question there remains much to be said on both sides. A fair argument was made by Mr. LOW in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. *Per contra*, Captain SNOW contended that the steamers of this Company were not well adapted to the service. To this Mr. LOW ably replied that they were built in compliance with the specifications of the Government, and according to the best light enjoyed by American shipwrights. He might have added that they were sidewheelers because wooden propellers of their size could not be built strong enough for the purposes of trade, and because our laws forbade us to go to Scotland for iron or composite screw steamers. On this account the Company, though it may in times past have been badly managed, is entitled to sympathy. However, the subsidy is yet an open question.

J. C.

"The Great Want"—Lighter Burdens Upon Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in yesterday's issue, "The First Great Want," has struck the vital part of the question, and to the thousands who read your journal it must give great pleasure to know there is at least one newspaper which knows the people and their wants. Now, since you have shown them that you are alive to public opinion, they will expect you to agitate this "great want" until you arouse Congress to a sense of its duty. You must not let this question go out of sight; it must be kept before the people and Congress. Resumption and funding the debt are nothing compared to this first great necessity.

I have been twenty years in the retail business on Broadway, and I find it almost impossible to hold my own. We seem to do a fair business, but expenses swallow up more than the profits. I converse with men of all branches, and it is the same old tale. The only consolation they seem to find is that many will be forced to give up, and then they will do better.

The only way men can give up is to break up, as none can sell out because no one wants to buy, but rather everybody wants to sell. Nothing can mend matters but a reduction of expenses; prices must fall, but so long as it costs so much to live and carry on business, men must keep up prices all they can.

There is no use in my saying any more; you understand the situation, and now do your duty. Nothing is so interesting to your readers these times as articles on finance, and Congress must be forced by the papers to do what is wanted for the good of the country. You will receive the thanks of the community for pushing that matter.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

BROADWAY, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

Sorosis and That Cartoon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day reference is made to the contents of a letter addressed to the Washington *News*, purporting to give the history of a certain cartoon entitled, "Paradise and the Peri." The statements made in the letter referred to, to the effect that the President of Sorosis gave the artist permission to caricature certain members of that body, furnishing photographs, &c., are not founded on facts. Having designed the cartoon in question, I am able to inform the parties interested that the charges made against the lady in question are altogether false and without foundation.

HUNK E. DORE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AT THE ACADEMY.

A rather uneven, but in parts exceedingly clever performance of VERDI'S "Il Ballo in Maschera" was given at the Academy last night, constituting the twentieth and concluding performance of the subscription season. There were frequent differences of opinion between orchestra and chorus; some of the singers seemed uncertain of their parts; Signor LEFRANC was at first a little hoarse, and the concealed prompter was now and then highly vociferous—perhaps necessarily so, in his admonitions. And yet, so charmingly did the popular tenor sing his best songs—especially the barcarole in the second act, and so admirably were most of the concerted pieces given by the characters participating, and so capitally did all concerned come up to the mark in the critical situations, that the whole performance must fairly be set down as one of the most emphatic successes of the season. Mme. BRIOL was in good voice and rendered the music of *Amelia* with her usual firmness and precision. Mlle. LAMI executed the important and difficult passages intrusted to *Oscar* very nicely indeed, and Signor REYNA was hardly ever out of tune in *Reinhart*. All these were things to be thankful for, and the crowded audience testified their approval by cordial applause. As we have said, this representation winds up the subscription season. There is, however, a farewell *matinée* to-day, when "Pipelè" is to be given, with Miss KELLOGG and RONCONI in the chief *rôle*.

On Wednesday, by special request, an extra performance of "William Tell" is announced, when the management, with great liberality, present the subscribers of the past season with the seats and boxes they have occupied during the twenty nights just concluded. Mr. MARETZEK is to be congratulated upon the auspicious results of a season due in a large measure to his own enterprise and hard work, and respecting which we shall have something further to say hereafter.

Foreign Notes.

THE NEW ENGLISH PLAY.

"Our readers," says the *Daily News*, writing of the new work at the Lyceum, "may remember the fierce controversy which arose some time since in the critical journals as to the source from which a mysterious Mr. BABINGTON WHITE derived the plot of a novel entitled *Circe*. Plots of English novels had been stolen before from French plays, and have been taken unscrupulously since without arousing any of that virtuous indignation to which the author of *Circe* found himself, or herself, exposed. The well-known French dramatist, OCTAVE FEUILLET, had written 'Dalila,' and from 'Dalila' had risen *Circe*, and had Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON produced his 'Siren,' a free adaptation of Mr. FEUILLET'S play at the time of that discussion to which we have alluded, it is more than probable that a success would have been attained that it is not now likely to secure. The piece is essentially French in construction and character, and contains one of those unreal, unprincipled and sentimental heroes, to whom only French actors of the first-class can give a semblance of vitality. *Caspar Albano*, as presented by Mr. ALLERTON, is a weak-minded simpleton who from beginning to end of the play, fails to enlist the sympathy of the audience. *Caspar Albano* is on the eve of success with his opera, when he proposes to *Fides*, his old master's daughter, whose reception of his suit is, unfortunately, one of the tamest pieces of stage business that we have seen for some time. *Caspar* departs to the opera, and falls immediately in love with the *Princess Leonora Falconieri*, who flings him a bouquet with her lace handkerchief attached thereto. He calls at midnight upon the *Princess* to return the handkerchief, and fresh love making ensues. The love making in this instance is done by the lady, who if not intended by the adapter to be a haughty rival of the great *Formosa*, in the next street, is at least what plain-speaking people would term a very forward hussy. The *Princess Falconieri* insists upon *Caspar* playing a chamber organ before his departure, and afterward confesses her love for the young composer with such fervor that he faints with astonishment at the warmth of her attachment, after some ten minutes' acquaintanceship. They elope the same night, and *Fides*, the forsaken, sees them from the balcony of her father's house, driven away together. The last act is full of retributive justice, so far as *Caspar Albano* is concerned, but it is of a kind neither salutary nor pleasant to witness. In the last act the *Princess* grows tired of *Caspar*, falls in love with a tenor singer at the theatre, and once more elopes, to the grief and mortification of her former lover. The final scene of the drama is certainly effective. *Caspar*, mad with rage, and deaf to the persuasions of his friend, *Count Carnioli*, is hiding in the ruins with the intention of intercepting the *Princess* and her new lover on the road they are passing. A carriage and pair and—a very extraordinary pair certainly,—are brought to a standstill by *Caspar*, armed with horse pistols, and the composer finds to his horror that he has stopped the carriage of his old master, who is bearing back to his native land the dead body of his daughter, *Fides*. *Caspar* and the *Count* do not proclaim themselves, but allow the carriage to proceed upon its way; and, as *Caspar* dies of remorse, the *Princess* and her new lover are rowed across the water in the distance. The scene is exciting, and it probably tended on Saturday evening, more than any of the preceding portions of the play, to the applause which followed the descent of the curtain. But we fear that 'The Siren' cannot be added fairly to the list of dramatic successes of the present year. It is a bold play—probably the boldest play that has hitherto been adapted from the French—but the company has no power in itself to carry out the author's design. Only first-class acting could render so repulsive a subject as this tolerable; and with the exception of Miss KATE SAVILLE, who did her best for a thankless part, and of Mr. COGHLAN, who played *Count Carnioli* with care, the whole *dramatis personæ* were weak and inefficient."

The English Magazines.

Mr. BRENTANO received yesterday another large parcel of first-class English magazines—all unusually full of tales and light reading for Christmas. Among others we may mention the Christmas number of *Tinsley's Magazine*, called "Thirteen at Table;" *Belgravia*, a rich store house; *Temple Bar*, full of excellent stories and articles; *St. Pauls, London Society, Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Gentleman's* and *Englishwoman's Magazine, Once a Week*, the *Sunday Magazine, World of Fashion*. All these will be found very attractive, and BRENTANO stands alone in the promptitude with which he supplies them.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Loss of the Anchor Line Steamship Grecian—Boarding in the Surf—Rescue of Passengers and Crew.

The particulars of the wreck of the Anchor line steamship *Grecian*, Capt. NICHOLS, are as follows: She was bound to New-York from Palermo, in Sicily, with a cargo of fruit and marble, and made the land on the evening of the 15th of this month near Jones' Inlet, Long Island. During the night a heavy northeaster sprung up which drove the vessel ashore. At 3 in the morning, Capt. NICHOLS fired several rockets as signals of distress, which were seen by Capt. JOHN WATERS, of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company. He immediately telegraphed the news to this City, and his Company dispatched the steamer *Yankee* to the aid of the wrecked vessel. Captain WATERS then hastened to New-York for the purpose of getting and bringing the wreckers to Jones' Inlet, where the vessel was ashore. At daylight on the 16th Captain NICHOLS, knowing that his ship would go to pieces ere long, the weather was so bad and the sea ran so high, lowered both of his life-boats and attempted to land twenty-three of his passengers. One of the boats reached the beach in safety, but the other got broadside on the sea and capsized. Captain J. W. SMITH, the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's Agent, seeing people struggling in the turbulent waters, boldly put off to their aid in another life-boat, and at imminent risk to his own life succeeded in rescuing the unfortunates. Later in the day Captain WATERS returned from New-York, and with Captain SMITH, each guiding a lifeboat, worked until 10 o'clock that night in trying to save the *Grecian's* crew of seventeen men. This enterprise was attended with fearful danger to all hands, and but few, indeed, would have ventured on it at all. Yet did these two daring men, with death almost staring them in the face, persuade a few plucky fellows to go with them through a boiling surf and mountainous sea to save the lives of seventeen fellow-creatures. They did it after many unsuccessful attempts. The *Grecian*, which had been working hard on the beach for many hours, at last broke in two, and will probably become a total loss. The Wrecking Company has sent its steamer *Lackawanna* to save as much of the cargo as possible.

An Ohio man had in the Union army seven sons, three sons-in-law and nine grandsons, and they all went through the war without receiving a scratch. And they were among the fighting men, too.

CURRENT NOTES.

Reports from Oregon indicate that the taxes are being collected much more easily this year than usual, because money is abundant. It is pleasant to read this of Oregon.

The Cleveland *Herald* reports that the Democratic leaders in that State are endeavoring to secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment through the votes of the Hamilton County independent members of the Legislature. This, in anticipation that three years hence Judge CHASE will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, when his greatest claim for the vote of the negroes will be that his friends carried the Fifteenth Amendment through the Ohio Legislature.

K. P. R. PAWAR SATHAN MONGOL, second King of Siam, says the title of the Supreme King is His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkoon Patindr Tepa Maha Mongkut, the Supreme King of Siam. It would be idle if not cruel to dispute such authority as this.

Mr. COLFAX says that *he* did not express any such sentiments respecting polygamy when in Utah, as Dr. TODD attributes to the Vice-President, and that Dr. TODD must have meant that he heard the second in authority in the Mormon Church thus speak on the Sabbath, and, as the highest officer is called "President," he styled the next in rank, to whom he alluded, the "Vice-President," although that is a title unknown in the Mormon Church.

A negro named JACKSON applied for registration in Texas, and brought a certificate bearing the name of SAM SMITH, explaining the discrepancy thus: "You see, massa, SMITH he died and I married his widder and come to all his 'state, and you see dis here 'tificate was among his property, and I fell hare to it."

Hon. JOHN S. GOLLADAY, in his note withdrawing from the Senatorial contest in Kentucky, said he felt unwilling to compromise his confederate and repudiation friends, a majority of whom are in the Legislature.

The Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire have issued an address urging a thorough organization of the Party for the March election.

The new Temperance Party in New-Hampshire is already divided into radical and conservative wings, and they cannot harmonize.

It is reported that HIRAM A. BRIGGS, who is under bonds on the charge of attempting to poison his family, has settled up his business affairs in Pawtucket, R. I., and disappeared.

JAMES BUCHANAN appointed WILLIAM B. REED his literary executor and left him money to publish his biography. In view of recent developments, inquiries are made respecting the present condition of the work. The old proverb, "He that runs may read," seems to be reversed in this case.

The Boston papers and the Boston people are much gratified by the appointment of Judge HOAR to the Supreme Bench.

Boston has a new Temperance order, called the Good Samaritans.

The Philadelphia Mint sent $1,000,000 to the Sub-Treasury in Boston on Tuesday.

At a social gathering of the staff officers of the First Division of the Maryland National Guard in Baltimore on Wednesday night, Governor BOWIE and others intimated that the present obnoxious State Militia law will be modified by the next Legislature.

Hon. D. R. ASHLEY is mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Nevada.

Nearly full returns of the Mississippi election have been received at General AMES' Headquarters, and they show that General ALCORN'S majority for Governor is about 68,000.

A Portuguese sailor has been fined $50 in Honolulu for over-driving a horse.

The radical temperance men in New-Hampshire have called a State Convention, to be held in Concord on the 12th of January, to "form a distinct temperance political party."

Mr. WM. BEALS, senior proprietor of the Boston *Post*, entered upon his eighty-fifth year on Thursday.

A resident of New-Albany, Ind., who has lost three wives by death and two by their running away from him, has just entered upon his sixth attempt to secure matrimonial bliss.

A San Francisco Court granted nine divorces on the 9th.

General BUTLER is credited with saying that JOHN STUART MILL is a mere theorist or dreamer, who does not know enough of practical finance to sum up his baker's bill in dollars and cents; and with adding with emphasis that all the generally-received opinions in finance are ruinously wrong.

The Attorney-General of Iowa has decided that women are eligible to the office of County Superintendent of Schools in that State.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that a funeral procession in New-Brunswick, N. J., having halted at a hotel, on Thursday, that the persons accompanying it might get warmed, the horses attached to the hearse took fright during the absence of the driver and ran away, finally breaking loose from the hearse and turning it upside down.

The "clerical error" in the Howard National Bank of Boston is said to be between $60,000 and $70,000.

Speaking of the appointment of W. B. WOOD as Judge of the new Fifth Circuit, which includes Alabama, the Mobile *Register* says that under the existing political *régime* a more acceptable selection could not have been made.

Mrs. REBECCA CHAVERS died in Southampton County, Va., on the 10th inst., aged 110 years.

Commodore MCBONE, of the Yale Navy, is to visit this City and Brooklyn during the vacation, to see if he can raise $2,000 among the graduates of the College to pay the amount due for the boat house.

Before the election in Texas General HORACE BOUGHTON withdrew his name as a candidate for Congress in the First District in favor of Colonel JAMES ARMSTRONG, who was also a Democratic candidate.

An Insurance Company in Portland, Maine, was applied to for a policy upon a house in a village which has no fire engine. The agent asked, "What are your facilities for putting out a fire?" "It rains sometimes in our town," replied the applicant with great simplicity.

The inquest on the body of the soldier who was gagged at the Wellington Barracks in Halifax one night, and was found dead the next morning, disclosed the fact that his hands were tied behind him, his feet fastened together and drawn backward to his hands, and a rope then placed in his mouth, and the ends, which were passed over his shoulders, drawn tight and tied to his hands and feet, so that his head feet and hands were drawn together.

Several citizens of Indiana, prominent among whom is Mr. ROSWELL C. SMITH, of Lafayette, are taking steps to obtain definite information concerning the number of insane and idiotic persons in that State, with a view to accomplishing more than is now done for their comfort and treatment.

Mr. GEORGE W. BRENT, who had reached the age of 81 years, predicted a few days ago that the fifty-seventh anniversary of his marriage would be the day of his death, and he was not mistaken.

The Arctic Whaling Fleet—Arrivals at Honolulu.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Nov. 24.

In 1868 the whalers commenced to arrive on the 1st of October, and during that month twenty-eight vessels arrived, reporting 946 barrels sperm, 19,515 barrels whale oil and 254,500 pounds bone. Total value at Consular prices, about $365,000. From Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, seventeen vessels arrived, reporting 933 barrels sperm, 7,255 barrels whale oil and 126,000 pounds of bone, valued at $157,000.

In 1869, the first whaler from the North—the *Kohola*—arrived Oct. 27, seven arriving before the end of the month, reporting 380 barrels sperm, 8,460 barrels whale, 88,000 pounds of bone, and 160 barrels cocoanut oil—value at Consular prices, $121,000. From Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, thirty-seven vessels arrived, reporting 746 barrels sperm, 32,708 barrels whale, 2,365 barrels walrus oil, and 297,500 pounds bone, valued at $443,000. In 1868, twelve vessels arrived after Nov. 15, seven of them after the 20th; whereas, in 1869, but two were out on the 15th, both of which were in port before the 20th. The value of the catch of oil and bone in 1868 was $688,000; and of the same in 1869, [illegible].

THE CITY CANVASS.

Another Meeting of the Board Yesterday—Proceedings Before the Committee on Protests—Conflicting Testimony of the Witnesses.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HARDY in the chair.

A communication was received from F. V. EUBING, complaining that he had had no opportunity of being heard before the Committee on Protests, and asking that a time be appointed for such hearing.

On motion the communication was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROTESTS.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of City Canvassers met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. FARLEY in the chair. Mr. FARLEY suggested that protestants should submit their cases in writing, and that they should be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion thereon. The other members of the Committee, however, objected to this and the case of SCANNELL *vs.* NESBIT was called, in which SCANNELL claims to be elected Alderman in the Fourteenth District.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE appeared for Mr. NESBIT, and argued that neither the Committee nor the Board of Canvassers could go behind the returns. The duty of the Board was simply to canvass those returns and declare the result. The Committee, he argued, had no power even to summon witnesses or to administer oaths to them when summoned. In conclusion, he submitted the following points:

To the Committee on Protests of the Board of City Canvassers:

The undersigned hereby protests against the calling of witnesses and the reception of evidence to contradict the returns of the votes cast for the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, or in any of the election districts of the Eighteenth Ward, of which said Aldermanic District is comprised, on the following grounds:

First—That there is no discrepancy between the returns presented by the District Canvassers to the present Alderman of said district and those on file with the Clerk of the Common Council.

Second—That neither the Committee on Protests nor the said Board of City Canvassers have any power to go behind the said returns of the District Canvassers.

Third—That the power of the said Board of City Canvassers, in making their canvass of votes, extends only to the ascertaining whether any matters have been omitted in the statement of the District Canvassers which should have been inserted, or whether any mistakes which are clerical merely exist, in which case the returns are not to be corrected by the Board of City Canvassers or by the Committees, but they are to be sent to the District Canvassers for correction.

Fourth—That the District Canvassers have no power by law to change or alter any decision before made by them, but can only cause their canvass to be correctly stated.

Fifth—That it appears by the return forwarded to the present Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, and by those on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the undersigned was duly elected Alderman of the said district on the 7th day of December, 1869, and the decision of the District Canvassers, who canvassed the votes cast at said election, was in the aggregate in favor of the undersigned.

Sixth—That the Committee on Protests of the Board of City Canvassers have no power to administer oaths to parties who may be called as witnesses to impeach the returns of the District Canvassers; that such oaths, if administered, will not be binding upon the parties taking the same, nor shall any indictment for perjury be sustained in case such witnesses swear falsely.

Seventh—That the undersigned appears by the returns of the District Canvassers to have been duly elected to the office in question, and is entitled to a certificate of such election.

Eighth—That the proper remedy of a party feeling himself aggrieved by the returns of the District Canvassers, is to contest before the Board of Aldermen the right of the party holding the certificate of election to the office of Alderman. That the Board of Aldermen in such a contest being judges of election and qualifications of their own members, have the same powers as the Courts have in an action to try the title to an office, and can go behind the certificate of election, and examine witnesses as to the real facts of the case.

Ninth—That the Board of Canvassers and the Committee do not act judicially, but ministerially, in canvassing the returns of the District Canvassers.

Tenth—The undersigned therefore asks that the protests of FLORENCE SCANNELL may be dismissed, and that the certificate of election as Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District may be awarded to the undersigned, who is legally entitled to the same.

JOHN NESBIT.

A number of the canvassers and poll clerks from the various election districts in the Nineteenth Aldermanic District were then examined. Their evidence was very contradictory, but sufficient was obtained to show that the returns had been altered. Several of the canvassers could not recognize the returns shown as being those made out on election night, and did not appear to know who wrote them, or where they came from.

The case of SEGER *vs.* GUENTZER was next called, Mr. SEGER claiming to be elected Alderman in the Twelfth District. Mr. STADLER, one of the poll clerks in the Twenty-ninth District of the Seventeenth Ward, testified that the returns had been altered since he wrote them. A vote of twelve for SEGER had been altered to twenty-seven, and there were also other discrepancies.

The case of HENRY MURRAY, candidate for the office of Police Justice in the Seventh Judicial District, came next, his opponent being Alderman COULTER.

Mr. MCKEON, who appeared for Mr. COULTER, said that he had just ascertained that a number of subpœnas had been taken surreptitiously from the District-Attorney's office, that they had been used unauthorizedly, and that if any witnesses then present had received such subpœnas he recommended them to pay no attention to them.

Mr. WATERBURY then called WM. S. DILLON, canvasser in the Sixth District of the Nineteenth Ward, to show that no votes had been cast for HUGH MURRAY.

Mr. MCKEON cited numerous authorities to prove that the canvassers could not go behind the returns, and that no matter who the votes were cast for, they must be given according as the ballot read. If for HUGH MURRAY, they must be given to him, and if for HENRY MURRAY, then they must be counted for HENRY MURRAY.

Mr. WATERBURY said this had nothing to do with the question. He contended that no votes had been given for HUGH MURRAY, but that all had been given for HENRY MURRAY, and that the name in the returns had been altered. He asked that the Committee send for the witnesses in this case.

The Chairman said the Committee could only compel the attendance of the poll clerks and canvassers.

The poll clerk, DILLON, was then sworn, and testified that no votes for HUGH MURRAY were canvassed, and that he did not hear the name of HUGH MURRAY mentioned. Ninety-one votes were cast for HENRY MURRAY.

JOHN HARVEY, the other poll clerk, testified that the returns were correct.

The case was then closed, and the Committee adjourned to this morning.

The Gray Embezzlement—Jay Cooke & Co.'s Detectives Deny that They were Bribed.

The detectives employed by JAY COOKE & Co. deny the statement that they accepted $400 as a bribe from GRAY to permit of his escape. They say that GRAY was not arrested. One of them, Mr. HARVEY, says he desired to arrest him on Friday night, but was prevented by the officers of the Manhattan Company, by whom he and Mr. DOYLE, the other detective, were temporarily employed. They further say that the subjoined statement shows how and with whom the report originated, and that the paper which GRAY was seen to hand to a detective was simply a description of the persons of A. S. BLACKWELL and T. B. PRATT, who, GRAY said, were the persons who had altered the State bounty bonds on which he had operated. The following is Mr. EUGENE FINCK's statement in regard to the matter:

On Saturday morning at 10:30 I heard W. E. GRAY, for whom I acted as broker, &c., order a clerk to fill out a check for $400 to the order of "Currency." As soon as it was filled out and signed, GRAY took it and started for the Bank of the Commonwealth, on which it was drawn. A few minutes later I had occasion to go to the corner of Wall and Broad streets, and while standing there saw Mr. GRAY, who was apparently returning from the bank, standing on the pavement in front of JAY COOKE & CO.'s office, in conference with two gentlemen then unknown to me, but who I have since ascertained were detectives employed by JAY COOKE & CO. I saw GRAY hand to one of these gentlemen a small piece of paper; when the developments relative to GRAY's swindling operations were made I recalled this circumstance, and remembering the check for $400, a suspicion entered my mind that GRAY had used it as a bribe to the detectives. I mentioned the fact to Mr. ELDER, an officer of the Manhattan Company, and through him the report gained circulation.

ARREST OF MRS. ISABELLA HASKINS.

The alleged female confederate of WILLIAM E. GRAY, the absconding Broad-street broker, was arrested late on Thursday night by Detectives AVERY and DOYLE, and incarcerated at Police Headquarters, whence she was taken yesterday afternoon before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, when the following affidavits were made against her:

Latham A. Fish, of No. 115 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, testified that on December 2, William E. Gray, obtained from Vermilye & Co., of which he, Fish, is a member, $30,000, which was lent and advanced on security of indorsements on four New-York State Bounty bonds, each for $10,000. Within the last few days he has ascertained that said indorsements were forged and counterfeited, and that they were so known to be by William E. Gray at the time of the transfer; that he, Fish, advanced the money in good faith on the forged securities; deponent has reason to believe and charges that Isabella Haskins was cognizant of this fact, and aided in concert and collusion with Gray; that she also aided and abetted said Gray in disposing of the moneys received by the manner aforesaid; that Gray has since absconded and fled the State, and that Isabella Haskins was privy thereto, and aided and abetted therein. The information upon which Fish based this belief is obtained from the officers who have investigated this transaction.

Fred. J. Baldwin, of No. 22 East Thirty-fifth-street, testified that Isabella Hawkins, on Dec. 11, received from Gray & Co. a package which contained divers securities and obligations for the payment of moneys, and that the package was delivered to William E. Gray, in the presence of Baldwin, between eleven and twelve o'clock of that day, and that she immediately left with the same; Gray, a few moments after, left the office of Gray & Co., No. 44 Broad-street, and had not since returned; but had absconded and left the State; Baldwin is a clerk in the office of Gray & Co.; the package in question was delivered to Isabella Haskins in front of the office of Gray & Co.

Eugene Finck, of No. 38 East Twenty-second-street, testified that on Dec. 11 he was at the office of William E. Gray & Co., No. 44 Broad-street, and saw Gray make up a package containing divers securities and obligations for the payment of money, the exact amount of which he could not state, between eleven and twelve o'clock of the day named, in the back office of that firm; Gray a short time after absconded; Finck waited an hour in vain for his return; he has since been informed by Detective Avery, of the Police force, that Isabella Haskins admitted going to the office of Gray & Co., in a carriage, on the day in question, and receiving a package; on that day Finck was acting as agent and broker of Gray & Co., and had been for some time previously; he had read the other affidavits and believed them to be true; as agent for said Gray & Co., he had, prior to that day, borrowed for account of Gray & Co., $200,000, on securities, &c., the majority of which he had since ascertained to be forgeries.

Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, on behalf of Mrs. HASKINS, said there was nothing in the affidavits upon which his client could be held; but JOHN H. BURRILL, for the prosecution, said that he would be able to prove Mrs. HASKINS' connection with the affair, as two trunks had been seen to go from GRAY's to her house, the destination of which and their contents would at the proper time be made known.

After some further conversation, Mrs. HASKINS was remanded until to-day.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL-STREET.

Secretary Boutwell Foils Another Clique—Gold Fluctuations Yesterday.

The metropolitan financial centre was wildly excited yesterday, Secretary BOUTWELL having for the second time interfered to frustrate the designs of certain unscrupulous capitalists who had combined to prevent the sale of Government gold, hoping thus to inaugurate a "bull" movement on which they could dispose of gold previously purchased at a handsome profit. Nearly two weeks ago Secretary BOUTWELL, at one of the Government gold sales, refused to sell at less than 122. This action was totally unexpected, and so confident were some of the bidders that the gold would be awarded to them that they sold it in anticipation of its delivery. Naturally the decision of Mr. BOUTWELL was not pleasing to these gentlemen, who were forced to buy at a higher rate in order to fill their contracts. The movement to prevent future sales commenced shortly after this event. Certain prominent men agreed that they themselves and those whom they could influence should not bid for gold at any rate. Yesterday, according to the Treasury programme, $1,000,000 gold was offered. The whole speculation of the Street hinged on the result of this sale. The premium was lower than the minimum previously established by the Secretary (122) and it became a matter of great importance to the operators to know what Mr. BOUTWELL proposed to do. Those in the "clique" expected that the bids would be trifling, and knew that the rates would be either with the market, or a little below it. Presuming then, that Mr. BOUTWELL would reject all bids, large or small, these gentlemen commenced, at about the hour of the sale, to operate for a rise.

At noon the rotunda of the Sub-Treasury was literally jammed with bankers and brokers, and brokers' clerks and boys, besides a sprinkling of those castaways who hang around Wall-street in the vague hope of something's turning up. When Mr. FOLGER had read off all the bids, the stately building was cleared as if by magic. Pushing and crowding as though the fate of a nation depended upon his speed, each individual of the mass made for the door, and in a moment the steps of the stately edifice witnessed longer strides, and more desperate haste than ever they saw before. In front of the Sub-Treasury some persons who had been unusually precipitate, collided with an omnibus standing in the street, but despite their bruises, and the mud with which they were besprinkled, continued their mad career to the Gold Room, where they added their quota to the Babel of sounds already commenced by their more fortunate competitors in the race. The rates bid for the gold were considerably below those current in the market, and their aggregate amount was only $482,000, whereas the Government had advertised to sell $1,000,000.

At the Gold Room the scene was almost a repetition—as far as noise and confusion were concerned—of those witnessed on the memorable Friday in September, and the desire to sell on the part of the majority of the dealers caused a decline which was, in an alarming degree, disastrous to the anti-Treasury combination. As one of the brokers remarked, the clique had endeavored to "euchre the Secretary of the Treasury, but he had 'made a march' on them." From noon until 1 P. M. the premium fell from 121⅛ to 121, at 1:06 P. M. it touched 120⅞, and at 2:28 P. M. fell off to 120½, the lowest point reached since Sept. 26, 1862. As a matter of course there were rumors by the hundred relative to Mr. BOUTWELL's future course, and some enterprising individual widely circulated a dispatch, purporting to be a copy of one from Secretary BOUTWELL to Assistant Treasurer FOLGER, directing the latter to offer no more gold for sale unless he were certain of obtaining at least 122 for it. The excitement culminated when news was received from Washington that the whole of the bids were accepted. Its announcement completely foiled the combination, and a decline to 120½ was the consequence. Subsequently there was a slight rally, but it was evident that the "clique" were disgusted with their abortive effort to "bull" the market.

TUNNELING BROADWAY.

Secret Mining Near the City Hall—A Visit to the Mouth of the Tunnel—Machinery Employed—Probable Commencement of the Underground Railroad.

For some time past there has been a great deal of speculation as to the character of the work going on beneath Broadway, between DEVLIN & Co.'s clothing store, opposite the City Hall, and the new Post Office grounds. Various have been the conjectures as to the extent of the tunnel said to have been in course of excavation by the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, and numerous attempts were made by the curious and members of the Press to obtain admission to DEVLIN's basement, where it was rumored pneumatic experiments were being made. But to all the doors were closed, and the most profound secrecy on the matter was preserved by all engaged in the matter. Some two weeks ago we dispatched a reporter to ascertain something about the affair. Observing a pile of earth and stones in Warren-street, opposite the elevator on which cases are lowered and hoisted to and from DEVLIN's basement, he stepped upon it and descended with an empty box, which turned out to be the one for carrying up the earth and dirt excavated from the tunnel. He was about to proceed into the cellar when accosted by an individual, who asked his business, and on learning that it was curiosity, politely invited him to retire from the premises by the way he had come. Repeated and earnest inquiry, backed by assurances of everlasting gratitude for ever so little information, were unavailing, as the whole proceedings, he was informed, must remain unknown to the public, at least for the present. However, our reporter had ears to hear the sounds of digging and picking away off under the building in the direction of Broadway, and questioned one of the men employed in carting the dirt away, as to the work being carried on. From that person he learned that a tunnel was being made under Broadway and rails were being laid, but nothing very explicit could be got at about the character of the experiments in the boarded and closely-guarded basement. Now, notwithstanding the reticence of those engaged in the enterprise, the machinery standing in Warren-street, near Broadway, shows that work is well advanced, and those in charge of the enterprise are in earnest. The machinery consists of massive pieces of iron work, half cylindrical in form, about seventeen feet long and eight high; large fans and steel railroad tracks on which the cars are to travel. The cylindrical machinery, it is said, is to be employed in boring, and the overlapping sides which surmount the top are to prop the roadway after the earth is excavated. Already it is believed that a large tunnel has been made, exceeding one-half the width of Broadway, and that the matter is kept strictly secret for fear of a clamor in regard to the safety of the street for traffic.

Those whose business attracts them to this neighborhood in the night report that vast quantities of sand are deposited in the street between midnight and daylight, which is removed by carts.

The reticence on the part of the persons engaged in this enterprise is suspicious. It is boldly asserted that the Company is not building a pneumatic dispatch, but is instead making a vast tunnel for an underground Broadway railroad, and that it is the object to push the work so far that the Legislature will feel compelled to grant the charter.

Opening of Artists' Studios in the New Building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Last evening the artists' studios in the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association were thrown open to the public. Some thirty artists have already moved into their new quarters, among whom are William Hart, H. A. Wyant, S. R. Gifford, E. J. Kuntze, (sculptor,) Charles A. Fiske, W. Satterlee, H. W. Robbins, John La Farge, A. C. Howland, W. F. Miller, J. O. Eaton, A. W. Thompson and H. C. Bispham.

The studios are of all sizes, well lighted and ventilated, and are reached by spacious stairways and wide and lofty corridors. There is also a small gallery where artists can place pictures on exhibition.

The reception last evening was attended by several thousand persons, comprising many of our most fashionable families. A fine band of music was stationed in the principal corridor, and played enlivening airs during the evening. The organ was also put in requisition, and the lecture room thrown open to the public.

OUR WORKINGMEN.

Latest Items of Interest from the Various Trades—A Large Hall to be Erected in this City—The Eight-Hour Law to be Enforced.

The movements of the German labor and trades' unions are growing in importance from day to day, and their operations are continually extending, as will be seen from a project which has been set on foot lately. It is the projected erection of a Workingmen's Hall or Institute on a grand scale, heretofore briefly alluded to in our weekly reviews, and which is now assuming shape. The matter has been taken in the hands of the German Arbeiter Union, or Central Workingmen's Committee, composed of the delegates of the different German trades' unions and labor organizations in this City. A committee to which the matter was referred has just completed a plan of the building, which has been adopted by the Central Committee, and which will be submitted to a vote of the different unions. The project, which, no doubt, will be carried out as early as possible, is in substance the following: The building is to be situated at a point between Houston and Eighteenth streets, and between Broadway and First-avenue. The hall is to be 100 feet deep, and is to extend over an area of four lots. The basement is to form a large hall for mass meetings. In the second story will be located a ballroom, or lecture room, and in each of the upper stories there will be six meeting rooms, where the different unions will hold their regular meetings. The stores under the building will be used for coöperative purposes. The hall will be the property of the workingmen of New-York, and will be placed under the management of the Arbeiter and Workingmen's Union. The cost of the building is not to exceed $200,000, and is to be built in shares of $5 each.

The Arbeiter Union has made preparations for taking a correct statistical account of the number and social condition of members of the various unions which is represents. When complete, the papers will be forwarded to the President of the National Labor Union. A similar detailed account of the condition of the workingmen in this country, with statistics, is to be forwarded to Europe for publication in the various labor organs abroad.

For the purpose of discussing topics connected with the labor interest, a mass meeting of workingmen has been called and a committee formed, composed of Messrs. UTZ, KARL, MEYER and HOMRIGHAUSEN, to whom the matter has been referred.

A movement has been set on foot lately for the formation of German workingmen's ward or district organizations, independent of the regular trades' unions. These district organizations, it appears, have a political object in view, and the foundation of some of these organizations has just been commenced.

The German cigar makers, forming Union No. 90, have definitely settled upon a plan to establish a coöperative factory, and a committee composed of Messrs. D. Huck, Kainprad, Gabey, Kuhm, Berg, Schaefer and Wohlhagen has been formed to carry out the same. The manufactory is to be established on shares, and will serve as an experiment for other similar enterprises on the coöperative plan.

The German sounding-board makers, who are represented by a union of recent origin, are taxing their members thirty cents per week each, to support their President, Mr. LANZ, at the rate of $18 per week. Mr. LANZ was discharged by a certain firm because he was the President of this society, and the conduct of the firm has greatly exasperated the workmen engaged in the piano manufacturing business.

The compositors of the German Workingmen's organ, the *Arbeiter Union*, by a contract with the Board of Managers, have become joint owners of the paper, in connection with the Association of United Workingmen, who first started it.

The German tailors propose to call upon the Legislature to enact measures to enforce the observance of the Eight-hour law, not only in public works, but in all branches of trade, and to appoint inspectors, whose duty it shall be to see that the law is rigidly enforced.

THE NEW PHASE OF INSANITY.

The Case of Mrs. Caroline C. Allen, Charged with Being Insane Because She Belongs to the High Church—The Referee Reports Her Sane—Motion to Punish an Attorney for Contempt.

In the TIMES of the 9th inst., we published an extended account of an attempt on the part of a reverend gentleman to keep his mother, Mrs. CAROLINE C. ALLEN, in an Insane Asylum. We gave at the time a statement of the case, accompanied with the testimony of numerous witnesses which had been taken before NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee. Among those examined were several physicians, as experts; also, Mrs. FARRAGUT, Mrs. KANE, &c., all of whom testified to the entire sanity of Mrs. ALLEN since May last, at least. Mr. JARVIS, the referee, has now made his report to the Supreme Court, in which he finds as a matter of fact that Mrs. ALLEN is sane, and recommends that the Committee which has been appointed to have the charge of her estate be discharged, the inquisition and verdict of the Waterloo jury of last Summer be set aside, and that Mrs. ALLEN be released from the Asylum and reinstated in the custody and control of her property.

The case came up before Judge CARDOZO at the Supreme Court Special Term yesterday, on two motions made by Mr. GEORGE SHEA, as counsel for Mrs. ALLEN. The first motion was for an order that one GEORGE E. PRITCHARD, an attorney and counselor of this Court, and who, during some portion of the time this protracted litigation has been going on, acted in behalf of the parties seeking to keep Mr. ALLEN in the Asylum, show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in going before Judge CHAS. C. DWIGHT, of the Seventh District, and getting an order staying the proceedings then pending before Judge CARDOZO, of this City.

Mr. SHEA, on this branch of the case, commented very severely upon the conduct of an attorney who would be guilty of such a practice, and said if the Court should find the gentleman guilty, he (the speaker) would not interpose to save him from merited punishment. The second motion was for the confirmation of the referee's report, and for judgment of the Court suspending the Committee of Lunacy, and reinstating Mrs. ALLEN in her rights to the custody and control of her property. He also asked that this Committee be compelled to make an accounting. In making the motion he read the report of the referee, and also all the material portions of the testimony which have been already published.

Ex-Judge STRONG appeared in behalf of Counselor PRITCHARD, to oppose the motion to punish for contempt. He referred at some length to the several orders which have been made in these proceedings, and commented upon the peculiar condition of things in the State of New-York with its thirty-three Supreme Court Judges. It appeared to be a necessity of our present judicial organization that Judges should sometimes issue orders that interfered with the orders made by their brethren in other districts.

Judge CARDOZO thought it was not the fault of our Judges or of our judicial system, so much as it was the fault of lawyers.

Judge STRONG was proceeding to give his views of the facts of the case, when Judge CARDOZO interrupted by saying that counsel did not state the facts altogether correctly. As he (Judge CARDOZO) understood it, the case in hand was about the same as if, while he was engaged in the trial of a case, one of the counsel employed in conducting it should step into another room and get an order staying the trial before him, from another Judge. The case in hand was before him when the order was obtained from the Judge of the Seventh District. He had appointed Mr. JARVIS referee, to take certain testimony, merely to save the time of the Court. Without an application he would have revoked the order staying the further hearing before him. He thought that Mr. PRITCHARD was clearly guilty of a contempt of Court. During the discussion, Judge CARDOZO further remarked that had the order staying his proceedings been served in his presence, he would have quickly sent the offender to jail, and he never would have been guilty of a repetition of the offence.

Before Judge STRONG concluded his argument, the case was postponed to Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the Chair.

A resolution to purchase from EDWARD H. KENT a portrait of General ZACHARY TAYLOR for $3,000 was concurred in.

Resolutions to pay ORLANDO P. SMITH and DENNIS O'DONOHUE $2,000 each for extra services rendered in paying laborers in the City Inspector's Department, and J. A. HEANY $1,500 for the same, were concurred in.

A resolution was also concurred in to lay the Stafford pavement in Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth streets.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Richardson Tragedy—McFarland Indicted.

An indictment against DANIEL MCFARLAND, the assassin of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, for murder in the first degree, was presented yesterday by the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner will be arraigned to answer some day next week, but there is no immediate prospect of a trial being had in the case. It is believed in Court that the trial will not take place before February or March.

An informal application has been made to the Surrogate of this County for administration on Mr. ALBERT RICHARDSON's estate, by his brother on his own behalf. He said that the widow and children were in Massachusetts, and that the bulk of his property, except some $10,000 worth of *Tribune* stock, was in New-Jersey. His application was denied on the ground that the administration belonged to the widow or children of RICHARDSON.

THE POLICE THIEVES.

Trial of Remsen and Hannigan in the Court of General Sessions—Adjournment Until Monday.

The charge of highway robbery preferred by GEO. W. WELLS against Patrolmen TREADWELL W. REMSEN and JAMES HANNIGAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct Station, came on yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, in opening the case for the prosecution, said it was one of peculiar importance. It was an indictment charging the prisoners, who were at the time of the alleged occurrence officers of the Metropolitan Police force, with having assaulted a citizen upon the street, and taken from him the sum of $430. If the complaint was established, he knew of no case in which he was ever interested in which he would press so earnestly for a conviction as in this, on account of the relations these men sustained to the community. They wore the badge of conservators of the public peace, they were intrusted with the preservation of the lives and property of the citizens, and if they were so far forgetful of their duties as to degrade themselves to the level of common thieves, then it was high time the Police force should be purged of their presence, that a verdict of a jury should convince the citizens that the fullest protection would be extended to them in their persons and property, and that the law visited with prompt retribution those whom it has charged with the fulfillment of high duties and are found neglectful of their trusts.

George W. Wells, the complainant, deposed that he resided in Mason County, Ky.; came to New-York last November to dispose of some cattle and lodged at the St. Cloud Hotel; about ten o'clock on the night of the 6th December he left his hotel for the Mansion stables, Seventh-avenue, where his cattle were kept, taking with him from $430 to $435; at the Mansion stables he met Mr. Price, Mr. Wolverton and Hannigan, one of the defendants, whom he treated to a drink at the bar attached to the stables; after having taken the drink he and Hannigan went into the street where they met the other defendant, Remsen; the three then went to Farley's liquor store, where they had some drinks; witness then stated his intention of going to the hotel, and left the store for the purpose of doing so, but the defendants induced him to continue with them; Hannigan took his arm and said "There is no danger for you are with policemen;" he walked further with them when Remsen also took him by the arm and immediately afterward put his hand into the left pocket of his pants and took his money, which was tied up in a wallet; witness felt Remsen's hand in his pocket and felt him draw it hurriedly out; said to Hannigan that Remsen had taken his money, and the latter replied that if he accused a policeman of larceny he would put him in the lock-up; they then pushed him on as far as the Sixth-avenue, when Remsen ran off.

Recorder—Are you positive Remsen put his hand in your pocket?

Witness—I felt him do so, but I did not see the money in his hand.

Examination resumed—After Remsen left Hannigan remained with me for some time and left also; he said at parting that if I said anything about the occurrence he would give me two years' imprisonment; he threatened to strike me with his club.

Mr. SIDNEY H. STUART, who appeared for the defendants, cross-examined the witness but without eliciting anything material. The case was then adjourned to Monday morning.

BLASTING ROCKS.

Action for Damages by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Against a Street Contractor.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have brought an action against THOMAS FEALEY, for the purpose of restraining the defendant from throwing rocks on the Harlem Railroad track, in the vicinity of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and also to recover damages already sustained by reason of the unlawful acts of the defendant. It seems that in January, 1868, the defendant, who is a street contractor, in fulfilling a contract for the grading and regulating of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square, found it necessary to blast numerous rocks at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. The Company say that upon several occasions their trains were delayed, in one instance for the space of forty-eight hours, when rocks weighing more than one hundred tons were thrown upon the track; that the Company carried the United States mails several times a day over the road, and were bound to run a large number of passenger trains daily both ways, and consequently that the Company have suffered great damages, the mails have been greatly delayed, and the traveling public inconvenienced.

On the part of the defendant, witnesses were examined with the view of showing that the blasting was performed by experienced workmen with the utmost care and skill; that owing to the fact that the solid ledges of rock overhung the track upon both sides of the roadbed in the neighborhood of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, it was impossible to remove the obstructions without using more than the usual amount of blasting powder; that for the purpose of inconveniencing the Company and the trains thereof as little as possible, the defendant and his men sometimes worked on Sunday; that upon one occasion the unusual blast was such, owing to the peculiar conformation of the ledge of rocks, that much more of the mass was thrown out than was wanted, or than was intended. At that time the defendant says he did every thing possible to remove the rocks and to facilitate the passage of the trains of the Company. It was also claimed on his part that he had the right, as contractor for grading streets, to use the ordinary means in a skillful way to remove obstructions, which he had done; that the streets belong to the general public, and that railroad companies in this City, as to their rights and privileges in the street, are subservient to the rights and uses of the public.

The testimony being closed, it was arranged by Mr. CHAS. A. RAPALLO, counsel for the Company, and by Mr. RICE for the defendant, that the arguments should be submitted to the Court on written points. Judge CARDOZO said they must be submitted during the ensuing week.

WHIMSTER.

Surrender of the Fugitive Drawback Conspirator—He is Visited by an Assistant District-Attorney and a Commissioner while Lying Ill in Bed—Statement About the Frauds by the Accused.

WILLIAM H. WHIMSTER, whose name has become notorious in connection with the great drawback frauds, surrendered himself to the officers of the law yesterday morning. For some time past he has been a fugitive from justice, several sharp *attachés* of the Marshal's office having sought in vain to capture him. Recently, however, negotiations for his surrender were opened with Assistant District-Attorney PURDY by one of the men concerned in the drawback conspiracy. After some persuasion WHIMSTER finally consented to give bail to answer the indictment found against him. For this purpose Mr. PURDY and Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday visited the residence of Dr. KING, at No. 2 Grove-street, where they discovered the alleged ringleader of the drawback conspiracy lying ill in bed. WHIMSTER told his visitors that he had been hotly pursued by Deputy Marshals, and that he has only evaded them after considerable difficulty. He claimed that it would be impossible to convict the persons implicated in the frauds without his evidence. He also said that FRANCIS A. HOWARD, the ex-Internal Revenue officer at Washington, and GEORGE W. GREEN, the ex-Custom House clerk, were the two men who first originated the last fraudulent claims plot. Mention was made of RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the prisoner now under arrest in Canada, whom WHIMSTER represented to be a very clever forger of signatures. Subsequently WHIMSTER gave bail in the sum of $25,000, Mr. ROBERT BOYD becoming his bondsman.

The Sub-Treasury Frauds.

GEORGE F. DUNNING, the late Superintendent of the Assay Office, who is charged with embezzling moneys belonging to the United States, has waived an examination before Commissioner SHIELDS, and has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The United States Steamer Benicia.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, Dec. 17, says:

"The United States steamer *Benicia* left this Navy Yard this afternoon for the compass station in the lower harbor, where her compasses will be adjusted, and she will receive her powder and proceed on a trial trip of three or four weeks, and thence to New-York, whence she will then take her departure for the Chinese waters. She is one of the finest vessels ever built by the Government, and the mechanics of this yard may well feel proud of her. She is splendidly equipped and furnished with every modern convenience. Her crew, exclusive of her officers, number 178. The following is a complete list of her officers:

S. Nicholson, Commander; W. S. Schley, Lieutenant-Commander; S. H. Baker, Lieutenant-Commander; George M. Book, Lieutenant; Seaton Schroder, Ensign; T. C. McLean, Ensign; Theodore T. Ward, Ensign; Henry C. Nelson, Surgeon; William A. Corwin, Assistant Surgeon; Arthur I. Pritchard, Paymaster; B. B. H. Wharton, Chief Engineer; Isaac R. McNary, First Assistant Engineer; Arthur Schley, Mate; Geo. S. Sproston, Mate; John Swanson, Mate; Samuel Gee, Mate; Joseph W. Daley, Paymaster's Clerk; Edward Bonsall, Acting Boatswain; George P. Cushman, Gunner; George T. Losier, Sailmaker; W. H. Richards, Acting Carpenter.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Several schooner loads of granite have arrived for the pillars of the new Post Office, and the masons will go to work again next week setting them. About a hundred men are now engaged on the grounds. At the north end a huge pile of stone for the concrete to be laid over the entire area has been accumulated. Seven derricks are now up, and new hoisting engines have arrived—all of which is preparatory to the resumption of former activity when Congress grants more money.

In our law columns of the 15th inst. was a report of a case on trial in the Superior Court entitled ALBERT JOURNEAY *vs.* The Mechanics' National Bank, in which it was stated that Miss MARY E. BULL exhibited to her attorneys, PECK & GARDNER of New-Haven, a letter from Mr. JOURNEAY, in which it was stated that he (JOURNEAY) was the agent of Miss BULL for the sale of certain property on Staten Island. This is a mistake. Mr. JOURNEAY wrote a letter to MARY E. BULL, who appeared on the record as the owner of the property, saying that he could negotiate a loan on the same as requested by her. This letter was taken from the New-Haven Post Office by the female imposter, who showed it to PECK & GARDNER, representing herself as the person to whom it was written. Mr. JOURNEAY never saw this imposter, and never wrote her a letter on any subject.

Mr. OLIVER DYER will repeat his lecture on "How to Escape Hell," to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Unity Chapel, corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, Harlem. It is a cozy theme for a cold evening.

The afternoon Bible Class and special evening service for young men, inaugurated last Sunday at the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, were largely attended and very interesting. They are again announced in another column.

On Monday, Jan. 3, (Ladies' Day,) a masquerade and fancy dress ball is to take place at the French Theatre, which is destined to be the most *recherche* affair of the coming season. Of the arrangements it is only necessary to say that Mr. ERNEST DEUCHATEL, long identified with the famous *bals d'opéra*, Paris, and M. HENRI MASSARD, late director of the *Bal Mabille*, have this one under their charge. The Clodoche Troupe is engaged, and the original cancan of the "Grand Duchess," minus the lamented TOSTEE, who is replaced by a greater expert, will lend additional zest to the occasion. A new feature is a coupon on the tickets, which checks hats, &c., free of charge.

The scholars of Mr. JOHN MACMULLIN's school gave a novel exhibition yesterday afternoon at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, for the benefit of the newsboys. It was a display of the "manly art" in its varied phases—broadswords, foils, boxing gloves and "shelalies" being the striking features of the occasion. The performance was under the direction of Professors GEO. HEINZ and B. VAN SLYKE, who entered the lists with the scholars, and showed the audience how to "thrust," "parry," "attack," "strike from the shoulder," &c. Once or twice there was a singular juxtaposition of heads and gloves, which was amusing to the audience if not to the parties concerned. The affair proved the value of such athletic exercises, as the little fellows displayed stout arms and strong lungs.

The 7 o'clock Southern mail did not arrive until 11 o'clock, in consequence of the accident to the Bush River bridge, sixteen miles north of Baltimore.

It is announced that the Mutual Base Ball Club, of this City, have decided to visit New-Orleans during the holidays, and will probably arrive there about the 24th inst. The Southern Club, under whose auspices they visit the city, assisted by the other Clubs, have made extensive preparations for their reception. They are to play the Southerns on Sunday, the 26th; the Lone Stars on Monday, the 27th; and the Pelicans on Tuesday, the 28th. All three of the games will take place on the Fair Grounds, which will be put in splendid order for the occasion.

The Elevated Railway Company deny the story that the road has been sold to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT for $700,000, in every respect. They assert that not a shadow of ground exists for the statement, and that Mr. VANDERBILT does not own a share of their stock. The road, they say, has thus far cost about $800,000, everything included. They have now sufficient money for its completion to Thirtieth-street, and hope to have it running to that point early in January.

On Thursday evening, as JEROME GILLON, of Greenpoint, L. I., was standing on the platform of a Belt Road car, he was rudely jostled by JAMES MCGUIRE and three unknown men. While the gang were hustling Mr. GILLON about, he felt a hand in his vest pocket, and soon discovered that his silver watch had been stolen. The victim seized MCGUIRE, and caused his arrest, the others all escaping. The prisoner was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

PATRICK MEEHAN, of No. 296 West Tenth-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of having attempted a burglary, at No. 451 Greenwich-street, occupied as a store, by ISAAC DIXON. Officer STEVENS, of the Eighth Precinct, caught MEEHAN in the act of unlocking the street door with a false key, and the Magistrate accordingly committed the prisoner for trial.

On Wednesday the passengers of the steamship *Cambria* met in the saloon of the steamer and presented to Captain CARNAGHAN an address, expressing their gratitude for the kind and considerate manner in which they had been treated by him and his officers during the voyage, and also their confidence in him as an accomplished seaman, to which the Captain replied in a few happy remarks.

ANDREW D. WHITE, President of the Cornell University, Ithaca, delivered the first of a series of lectures on scientific and literary subjects last evening, before the American Institute. It was entitled "The Battle Fields of Science," and was listened to with great interest by a large audience.

A meeting was held by the American Artists' Union last night, to consider the propriety of forming a general artists' union, where pictures could be bought, exhibited and disposed of by lottery; also to take whatever measures might be deemed necessary to secure a modification of the Anti-lottery law. Mr. BALLING was called to the chair, but owing to the very slim attendance, due to the fact of there being two other artists' meetings on the same night, no action was taken, and the meeting adjourned after a very unsatisfactory session.

BROOKLYN.

Among the private enterprises in progress in Brooklyn, the ingenious combination of fluted iron awning, door and window shutters, which Mr. R. D. KING, the jeweler in Fourth-street, Eastern District, has constructed, is probably the most remarkable. When the store is not closed the awning is up in all weathers, supported by strong iron brackets which slide in and out of place by the application of the slightest amount of strength. When the store is closed the awning is let down, hanging lazily on its hinges, and constituting a secure fastening.

"What about the indictments?" "Who's been indicted?" are the questions anxiously asked by one and another of the myriad of officials about the City Hall and Court House. These queries have reference to the operations of the Grand Jury, in relation to the recent election frauds. Already, the "knowing" ones profess to know several important personages who have left town, and others who are preparing to leave, while some of the newly-admitted members of the Bar are expecting their first cases to be for the defence of some of the many indicted. If the Democratic politicians could only learn who have been indicted, it would save them a deal of care and embarrassment. District-Attorney MORRIS keeps his mouth closed, and not even Mr. LEVI B. FARON, his clerk, is intrusted with anything relating to the indictments worth telling out of the office. It is a sad state of things. The Grand Jury are to report to the Court to-day.

The City Court wound up its business for the term yesterday, and the jurors were discharged from further service.

The new M. E. Church at Sheepshead Bay, will be dedicated to-morrow afternoon. Bishop JANES, Revs. Messrs. Griswold, Graves, Orchard, Belden and Hanson will participate in the services.

Rev. A. A. WILLETS, of Philadelphia, in his lecture on "Sunshine," in the Central Presbyterian Church, the other evening, devoted a part of his lecture to the defence of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, saying that he would not be adequately appreciated for what he had done until he was dead.

Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., have elected and installed the following officers for 1870: J. Lawrence Marcellus, W. M., (reëlected); James Henry, S. W., (reëlected); Charles H. Trumbull, J. W.; Thomas J. Northup, Treasurer, (reëlected); Nevin W. Butler, Secretary, (reëlected) Wor. G. S. Hutchinson, William A. Dodge and Wilson Godfrey, Trustees; Charles F. Risley, J. W. Wiggins, Jr., Edward H. Kellogg, Relief Committee and Delegates to Masonic Board of Relief for Western District; Jacob Cole and Gerard M. Stevens, Ms. C.; Wm. Patterson, Tiler.

Mr. EUGENE THAYER, of Boston, will preside at the organ concert at Plymouth Church, this afternoon. The programme includes a fine selection of music.

The St. Ann's Bazaar closed its business last night, having realized about $10,000 clear of all expenses. This will enable Rev. Dr. SCHENCK and his Vestry to provide amply for all the necessities of the parish in the way of school furniture, reading room, &c. It has been a remarkable success.

Superintendent RICHARDSON, of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, caused the arrest of MICHAEL MONAHAN, a contractor, for obstructing the track of the road named, by unlawfully causing a sewer to be dug at the intersection of Fifth-avenue and Eighth-street. MONAHAN was taken before Justice WALSH and held to bail in $1,000 for examination.

The street-cleaning contractors were told yesterday that they must—once more, they must—clean the streets, which they are anxiously expected to do.

The people residing in New-Brooklyn are about to petition the Fire Commissioners for an increased number of steam fire engines, so as to secure to them protection for their property.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, which was concluded yesterday, a decision was made affirming the order of the Court to prevent the city from interfering with the South Brooklyn Improvement Company in the matter of cutting through Third-avenue. This makes the injunction a perpetual one, and establishes the right of the Company to tunnel Third-avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

At about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening the residence of Rev. Mr. HOBART, corner of Van Winkle and Bergen avenues, Bergen City, was entered by burglars, and jewelry, money and clothing valued at $500 carried off. The family were at supper in the basement, and upon hearing a noise in the parlor overhead Mr. HOBART went up stairs to discover the cause, and finding that there was some one in the parlor he broke open the door, only in time, however, to see a man jumping through the window. No clue has been found to the robbers.

A locomotive ran into the doors of the roundhouse at the Central Railroad depot at Communipaw, yesterday, and broke them in. The roof of the building, loosened by the shock, soon afterward fell. No one was injured.

A couple of unknown men have been passing counterfeit bills in the towns along the line of the Central Railroad. They are said to have victimized the people of Summerville and Plainfield to the extent of $2,000.

A milkman named DEVEN, and a trader named SCHUBERT, were yesterday held by Commissioner HOFFMAN, of Hoboken, in $1,000 bail each, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. SCHUBERT received the money from DEVEN, and passed it in the lager beer saloon of a Mr. BURNHARDT, in Hoboken. The Commissioner offered to discharge the men if they would give to Mr. BURNHARDT good money for the bad. They refused to do so and he held them.

The Mechanics' National Bank at Trenton was robbed of $1,000 Thursday afternoon by two men who escaped. They entered under pretence of having business to transact there. Having diverted the attention of the Cashier, they seized a pile of bills lying upon the desk and made off with them.

Yesterday Recorder MATTHEWS, of Bergen City, fined a Mrs. DONNELLY $20 for selling liquor on Sunday, and FREDRICK MAUKIN and JOHN KENNY a like amount for selling without a license. This is the commencement of a raid which the authorities declare they will push with the utmost vigor.

The late elopement of a Mrs. KIRCHNER, who had resided at the corner of First and Bloomfield streets in Hoboken, with a dyer on Hudson-street in that city, named MERESBACH, is creating quite a sensation in that locality. Mrs. MERESBACH had come to this City to make some purchases at market, and upon her return found her children and her husband gone. He had taken advantage of her absence and left with Mrs. KIRCHNER for parts unknown. His wife, upon inquiry, discovered that he had sold out his business for $3,000, and that with Mrs. KIRCHNER he had started for the Continent. Mrs. KIRCHNER had just received $20,000 from Germany, and will inherit $40,000 more upon the death of her mother. At the time of the elopement Mr. KIRCHNER was lying ill at a hospital in Philadelphia. He came home on the day of the elopement, and then first learned of the state of affairs.

The funeral of Mr. JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE, who committed suicide at his residence, in Hackensack, on Tuesday, took place yesterday. All the leading leather merchants closed their places of business and attended it.

The recent decision of the Court of Errors of New-Jersey in the case of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company secures $46,000 to the City of Newark.

At a little after 5 o'clock yesterday morning the Hermitage Drug and Chemical Mills, near Rahway, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The total loss will amount to $15,000. Owing to the muddy condition of the roads but one engine company (Hose Company No. 2) was able to arrive at the fire in time to be of service. The mills were owned by parties in this city, but were occupied by Messrs. D. & J. JACKSON, drug manufacturers.

The stable of EZRA REEVES, on Clinton-avenue, Newark, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a valuable set of harness. A reward of $25 has been offered for the arrest of the thief.

A boy named WM. PRILL, who resided at No. 41 Jefferson-street, Newark, broke through the ice while skating on the canal in South Market-street yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. Four other boys also fell in, but were rescued.

The funeral of the late WM. RINKIN, an old and well-known citizen of Newark, took place yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

On Thursday night, as DOMINICUS SNEDEKER and two sons of Mr. HARDENBROOK, of Jamaica, were proceeding through Flushing-avenue to their homes, they surprised a man who was loitering about the house of Judge ARMSTRONG. Seeing that he was discovered and his plans frustrated, he drew a revolver and fired three shots at the young men, but fortunately none of them took effect. One of the balls struck a fence about four inches from where one of the young men was standing. He then fled to the Flushing woods, and has not since been apprehended.

The Trustees of Flushing have offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of any burglar or incendiary caught operating within the village limits.

RICHARD COLTON has sued ORANGE JUDD, President of Flushing, to recover damages for opening a drain from Cedar-street to Grove-street. The village will contest the case.

The route of Broadway, in Flushing, has been changed so as to run through the premises of WILLIAM TURNER and JOSEPH STONEBANK, and from Lindsay-avenue across Spring-lane.

Town creditors have now to send their town bills to the Supervisors for audit, and no member of the Board can audit a bill in which he is personally interested. The restriction placed upon Justices of the Peace and Constables will prevent a great deal of corruption heretofore existing in Queens County.

Judge HEDGES, of Suffolk County, has appointed CHAS. GILETTE, RICHARD A. UDALL and JOEL L. G. SMITH Commissioners to appraise damages for land taken by the highway at West Neck.

All the preliminaries for a steamboat line between Port Jefferson and Bridgeport have been completed.

On Wednesday evening as the 11 o'clock train on the Northside and Flushing Railroad was leaving Hunter's Point it was thrown from the track by the malicious misplacement of a switch. Nothing serious resulted. On Thursday evening some persons removed the bolt from the same switch, but it was discovered in time to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

On Thursday night a large vessel was driven ashore opposite Greenport.

FRANCIS RANKIN, an old colored resident of Astoria, died very suddenly on Wednesday. He had accumulated a fortune by his honesty and industry.

PHILLIP KREIGHER, a German, was yesterday convicted of stealing wood from the premises of BERNARD COLE, in Maspeth.

Policeman KLINE has been discharged from the Astoria Police. The Committee on the organization of a night patrol report progress.

A sad bereavement has befallen Mr. PETER LONERGAN, of Hunter's Point. He has lost three children within one week by scarlet fever.

The people of Hunter's Point, Astoria, Ravenswood, Dutch Kills and Blissville will apply to the incoming Legislature for a city charter.

The Trustees of Newtown appropriated $15,000 for the purpose of procuring a map of the entire town.

The people of Jamaica are greatly exercised by the supposed poisoning of a cow belonging to WM. FRANCIS, who resides at the head of the vleigh. The cow died, and the families of EDWARD REILLY and PATRICK TRAINOR, having partaken of its milk, are seriously ill.

The steamer *Dixie*, running in connection with the Long Island Railroad trains, between Greenpoint and Sag Harbor, broke a steam valve, and did not reach the latter place till 6:30 last evening. The *Artisan* arrived at Sag Harbor late Thursday night. She was thirty-seven hours making the trip.

Rev. Mr. EDDY, Principal of the Union school at Sag Harbor, has accepted the Presidency of the Oregon College, and will leave for the Pacific Coast in a few days. He will also assume the duties of Bishop of the Church of New-Jerusalem in that State.

A young man from Sag Harbor was swindled out of quite a sum of money in greenbacks on board of the *Artisan*, at Peck-slip, New-York, on Wednesday last, by a man who represented himself to be a clergyman, and displayed a liberal amount of $20 gold pieces and checks, which he exchanged for greenbacks.

At a meeting held at Jamaica Thursday night, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held at North Hempstead, to-day, to take some definite action in regard to abolishing toll gates and toll bridges in Queen's County, GEO. MCKEE and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN were appointed as delegates.

Mr. CHAS. R. LINCOLN, editor of the Flushing *Journal*, was attacked, Thursday evening, with paralysis and has been lying insensible ever since.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. FIDELE, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Kellogg and Mr. Ronconi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Miss Germon and Mrs. Phillips.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE IRISH HEIRESS. Leading characters by Messrs. Davenport, Davidge, and Mrs. Chanfrau.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LE SOURD OU L'AUBERGE PLAINE.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS.
23d-st. and 4th-av.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artistes: Miss Emma A. Hamlin, Messrs. MacDonald, Levy and Mora.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

BARKER AND THEALL GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The American Consul at London has telegraphed the Mayor of Portland that the squadron with Mr. PEABODY'S remains will sail direct for Portland.....The *Alabama* claims are absorbing public attention in England, and "Historicus" has again appeared in print in support of the English position....The London *Times* says, in an editorial, that satisfactory relations between the two countries cannot be established until the English understand the American craving for sympathy, and the Americans understand the difficulties of the English position as impartial bystanders....The London *Daily News* says that no Cabinet will ever again propose to retain the colonists by force.... The report that the Suez Canal is to be closed for further excavation is officially denied. ....The French Emperor has just recovered from a few days' illness. A Paris dispatch say M. OLLIVIER is charged with forming a new Cabinet. Deputy RICHMONT has been made a Senator of France, and M. FORCADE, Minister of the Interior, will be a candidate for the vacant seat in the Chambers.... The rumored note of France to the Pope, regarding the infallibility and the obligations of the Concordat, is declared to have been a fabrication....A rumor that the Pope had suffered a shock of apoplexy was sent throughout Europe, and awakened fears for his health.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER'S bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, was discussed until the close of the morning hour. Among the measures introduced were bills to abolish the office of Naval Officer; to prohibit ex-officials of the Treasury Department from prosecuting cases against the United States; to abolish the franking privilege and substitute postage stamps and stamped envelopes for official correspondence, and to reduce the number of officers of the army. The Georgia bill took up the greater portion of the session, and a recess was taken at 2:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M., when the subject was resumed. The point under discussion was Mr. MORTON'S amendment making the admission of the Representatives in Congress conditional on the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the State Legislature.

GENERAL.

Advices from Pembina, by way of St. Paul, Minn., represent that a force of Swamp Indians and British half-breeds has been organized to support Governor MCDOUGALL, and that they were about to march at once upon the insurgents at Fort Garry. The commander of the latter had called in his reserves, and hostilities were imminent. A dispatch from Chicago says it is feared that if a conflict begins the Indians from the Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains will unite in a war of extermination against the white settlers. This dispatch confirms the assertion that Governor MCDOUGALL was preparing for an expedition.

A member of the Tennessee Legislature having proposed a few weeks ago to sell the portrait of General THOMAS, painted at the expense of the State and suspended in the State Library, the General has written to the Speaker to learn the cost of the painting, with a view to refunding the amount. He further says he will return to the present Legislature the gold medal presented to him by the last in commemoration of the Union victories over rebels before Nashville in 1864.

The case for the extradition of CALDWELL, for complicity in the New-York drawback frauds, came up on its merits before Judge COURSOL, in Montreal, yesterday. The witness KORN was on the witness stand all day.

The Committee appointed by Governor HOFFMAN to attend the River Improvement Convention at Portage, Wis., in October last, made their report of the proceedings of the Convention to the Governor yesterday.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says it is not the design to complete the purchase of the Northwest Territory until the Dominion can assert its authority by an armed force introduced by way of Fort William.

An engine house in the Jersey Coal Mine, near Plymouth, Penn., was burned on Thursday night, and three men shut in the mine many hours narrowly escaped death. A party who made a descent in search of them, was suffocated and died.

A son of the Collector of Customs at Buffalo, and an express messenger on the Central Railroad, were arrested on Tuesday night on an accusation of extensive smuggling across the frontier.

The President has nominated S. L. WITHEY, of Michigan, for Judge of the Sixth Circuit, under the new law, instead of GEORGE H. YEAMAN, withdrawn.

The report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. WELLS, will be sent to Congress on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Committee on Ways and Means at yesterday's meeting fixed upon three cents per pound as the duty on all steel in ingots, coils, sheets and steel wire not less than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

LOCAL.

The referee appointed to investigate the case of Mrs. CAROLINE C. ALLEN, who last Summer was found to be insane by a jury in Waterloo, N. Y., on the petition of her son, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, has reported that the lady is not insane, and has not been since May last, at least. A motion was made yesterday for judgment on this report, and also for an order to punish Counselor GEORGE E. PRITCHARD for contempt of Court. The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday next.

WM. H. WHIMSTER, the alleged ringleader in the drawback frauds, surrendered himself yesterday to Assistant District-Attorney PURDY and Commissioner SHIELDS, at the residence of a friend, in which he was lying ill, and subsequently gave bail in $25,000.

An indictment against MCFARLAND for murder in the first degree was presented by the Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

The trial of JOHN DICKEY for murder was continued in the Bergen County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday.

The enrollment of the German Republican electors in the several Assembly Districts for reorganization, which was commenced on Thursday evening, was completed last night.

The Spanish gunboats got under way yesterday, but did not go to sea. The time of their departure is as yet uncertain. It is stated that a Cuban expedition, to intercept them on their passage, is being prepared in this City and Maryland.

Let the Load be Lightened!

We bring together, in another page, a portion of the testimony with which the Press is teeming in favor of an immediate and large reduction of taxation. On no subject is public opinion more decided, and on none is the Press of the country more emphatic or united.

These expressions of judgment and feeling are rendered more significant by the fact that they are called forth by the proposal of the President to maintain the present rate of taxation until the debt shall have been funded at a lower rate of interest, and by the apparent indisposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to grant relief until his policy be further advanced. They are virtually a protest against the views of the Administration in this respect. They are a warning that the course proposed cannot be persisted in with impunity, and an indication of the demand urged by the people with a firmness which Congress cannot wisely resist. Nor can it be pretended that the protest or the demand emanates from political opponents alone, or is designed in any manner to embarrass the action of the Government. We have purposely culled the testimony we adduce from journals decidedly friendly to General GRANT and his Administration, or from journals whose independent attitude removes them from factious fellowship with the Opposition. When staunch and influential Republicans like the Boston *Advertiser*, the Albany *Journal*, the Erie *Dispatch*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Lawrence *Journal* insist that the position assumed in the Message and the Treasury Report must be abandoned, and that, in advance of all other reforms, the taxes must be reduced, we may safely conclude that the current of Republican feeling runs strongly in the direction which the TIMES has ventured again and again to indicate. If the business men who care little for mere partisanship were consulted, we are sure that ninety-nine hundredths of them would be found to cherish the same opinion. They may differ in reference to gold sales, or the currency, or the tariff, but they are agreed in the call for lightened burdens. "Take off taxes," is the all but universal cry among those engaged in productive industry, and in all trade, foreign or domestic. To this cry Congress ought not to be indifferent.

The demand derives additional strength from its reasonableness and justice. It does not involve weakness or inconvenience to the Government, damage to the public credit, or loss to any important interest. While the war lasted, the most onerous taxation was borne cheerfully; and if, to-day, there were an actual necessity for its continuance, it would be submitted to ungrudgingly. But there is neither financial wisdom nor equity in keeping up war taxation years after peace has been restored. On the contrary, there is folly as well as wrong in the attempt to perpetuate excessive burdens for the redemption of bonds long in advance of their maturity, or for the carrying out of any financial theory which the Secretary may have formed, predicated upon possible funding in the future, or any similar contingency. For funding is at best a remote contingency. It may be applied, under pressure, to the extent of the bonds deposited by the national banks; but otherwise, it will be impracticable until after the resumption of specie payments,—and *that*, as most of us know, requires much patient waiting.

We object, then, to the continuance of the present taxation during the period which must elapse before resumption or funding can be effected. The country cannot sustain the load, and neither the public credit nor the exigencies of the public service require it. The Administration prides itself on its measures of retrenchment, and Congress professes a desire to promote it. But the prime purpose of retrenchment is relief to the people; and the only practical shape which relief can take is the largest possible reduction of taxes. Will Congress or the Administration assume the responsibility which denial of this relief will assuredly entail?

Promoting Panic.

Every item of news must nowadays be made tributary to sensationalism. Effect is everything. If an ordinary business failure occurs, it is magnified into a serious disaster. If half a dozen failures, all of them of the common class, can be grouped together, they are paraded as a sign of "the coming crash." The general aim seems to be to produce an impression that the business situation is one of unusual gravity, and every trivial incident is used as evidence of anxiety and danger. In this way the suspensions and failures of the last fortnight have been held up as a warning of some terrible thing that is to come. The community is described as on the verge of panic, and the difficulties of a few firms are converted into a pretext for loud and prolonged croaking.

If the intention is to foster panic, this method of dealing with business matters is sufficiently intelligible. Nothing will more surely cause extended embarrassment than the systematic presentation of it as an impending and inevitable calamity. Only let it be understood that a considerable portion of the trading community is shaken by the fall of one per cent. in the price of gold, or by slight variations in the prices of commodities, and doubt and distrust soon become general. And when, day after day, failures, great and small, are gathered together for the sole purpose of demonstrating the presence of widespread insolvency, the conditions of mercantile confidence are destroyed, stoppages multiply, and the foundation is laid for a formidable fright. This treatment of a grave subject may be well enough for the mischief-mongers; it may be serviceable to partisans who, to damage the party in power, would have the public believe that everything tends to ruin and decay. But nothing could be more inexcusable, judging of things in their relation to public interests, or more impolitic, estimating them by the condition and requirements of traders generally.

The truth is, that at this moment there is no ground whatever for representing the trade of the City as in an unwholesome or insecure condition. Nor is there the slightest justification for the attempt to convert the few failures which have recently occurred into evidence of extended insecurity and disaster. In every business community suspensions and failures, from one cause or another, continually happen; and this City at the present time forms no exception to the rule. But this we say unhesitatingly,—the recent failures here are neither more numerous nor more serious than may be heard of in any city of the same size at any period of any year. All of them are, by comparison, unimportant in amount, and the causes of nearly all must be sought without reference to the decline in gold or the condition of the market. In some instances they are the result of outside speculation, Wall-street gambling, or ventures having no connection with legitimate trade; in others they are the product of long-standing influences; and in others, again, they proceed from expensive habits, and the maintenance of a scale of expenditure in business disproportionate to the capital employed or the business done. These causes are at work everywhere, and always. And their operation here now, in no manner indicates unusual weakness or depression, nor furnishes the faintest pretext for talking of panic as a probable contingency.

There is neither panic nor reasonable excuse for it. There is neither difficulty nor alarm, neither embarrassment nor the fear of it, on the part of those who mind their regular business and leave stocks and speculation to Wall-street. Here and there the fall in gold has entailed loss upon importers,—and, as a body, their profits have not been great. But the large houses are sound; and the retailers, having bought their stocks at low figures, are to-day realizing good, living profits. The more prudent of both classes, wholesale houses and retailers, are curtailing expenses and avoiding needless debt; and in their steadfast adherence to this course we have the best guarantee against the panic which reckless journalists are striving to promote.

The Democratic Party and Repudiation.

Repudiation has been wounded in the house of its friends; and the vigor with which it was inflicted is proof that the wound was mortal. While there has been some division of sentiment in the Democratic Party through the country regarding this great move of "repudiating repudiation" in the House, yet, on the whole, the feeling has been one of joy and relief. There seems to be an impression everywhere that the Democratic Party has been handicapped with repudiation long enough, that it has millstones sufficient about its neck, without carrying any extra.

It is very true, as our correspondent has noticed, that, on General GARFIELD'S subsequent resolution denouncing repudiation, there was a sort of "panic" in the Democratic cohorts, twenty-four Democrats voting in favor of the resolution, and thirty-nine not voting at all—at least half of this Democratic majority being in their seats, and most of the other half having escaped to avoid responsibility. However, there is no doubt that the Democratic Congressmen have determined to reject repudiation as a party doctrine.

Indeed, the whole scene in the House on Thursday not only had a dramatic and theatric character, but even bore evidence of being an arranged sensation, a "put-up" affair. Mr. MUNGEN seems to have been the unhappy victim flung out from the ranks in front, to be wounded by the fire from the rear; he himself complained of the treatment he had received from those whom he supposed to be "strong repudiationists." But the combined attack of Messrs. BROOKS, SLOCUM, POTTER, RANDALL, KERR, COX, WOODWARD and MORGAN, was hardly precipitated without a previous understanding among the Democratic leaders that the first move for repudiation from some MUNGEN of Ohio, or JONES of Kentucky, should be followed by a general counter-move on their own part. And it is this common action which, despite the dodging on General GARFIELD'S straightforward resolution, gives the present attitude of the party its significance.

While, however, we accord to the Democratic Congressmen full credit for their declarations, we must be excused from giving a great deal of attention to what the *World* has to say regarding "the slanders which have been profusely heaped upon the Democratic Party in connection with this subject," and "the aspersions of Secretary BOUTWELL in his Philadelphia speech." There are no "slanders" and no "aspersions" to confute. The free expression of Mr. PENDLETON'S views, long before the Presidential canvass, and the formal adoption of those views by the National Democratic Convention, which met in New-York last year, in terms with which Mr. PENDLETON, the great apostle of repudiation, declared himself perfectly satisfied, fixed the doctrine as part of the new Democratic creed. That some Democratic papers fought it hard is perfectly true; but it is also perfectly true that these same papers (the *World* included) afterward ascribed the Waterloo defeat of November to the fact that repudiation doctrines had been fastened upon the party. They deny, therefore, not only the party record, but their own, in now pretending that those doctrines were never preached by the party.

What may be fairly said is this: that the doctrine of repudiation was weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that the Democratic Party, having once been so badly beaten in connection with it, have now renounced it, so far as their leading Congressmen are concerned. Three pestilent heresies, therefore, we have seen destroyed within ten years,—the first, slavery; the second, secession; the third, repudiation. There will be few to pay any of them more than that last tribute of *silence*, which came from the Democratic ranks on General GARFIELD'S resolution of Thursday.

Bewildered Spain.

A mysterious legacy of strife appears to attach to the possession of the sceptre of Spain. When FERDINAND and ISABELLA bequeathed the united crowns of Aragon and Castile, with all their subject provinces, colonies and dependencies to the great CHARLES, who shortly became, also, Emperor of Germany and King of the Netherlands, the Spanish diadem was, perhaps, the richest prize in Europe. With his son, PHILIP, of bigoted and bellicose memory, its lustre began to pale, until to-day it has become almost worthless in the market of European royalty. When, after a few generations, the Spanish Hapsburgs died out from sheer lack of vitality, and the Bourbon PHILIP of Anjou entered into possession of the legacy bequeathed him by the last descendant of CHARLES V., it became the signal for that memorable war in which MARLBOROUGH and EUGENE achieved their splendid victories. After nearly a century of steady decline, the last of the Bourbon Kings, FERDINAND VII., became a helpless shuttlecock between France, England and his own discontented subjects, and set aside the Salic law of his race only to leave a disordered Kingdom to a helpless infant, who became ISABELLA II. at the age of 13, and a royal fugitive before she was 40.

The late telegrams regarding the state of Spain show the curiously circular movement of history. It may be needful to remind the present generation of readers, to whom Don CARLOS is little more than a name, that the original bearer of that title was brother of FERDINAND VII., and that his claims to the throne, which formed the occasion of no little bloodshed thirty-six years ago, rested upon a denial of the validity of that decree which set aside the ancient law against the succession of a woman to the throne. The claims were formally made over to his eldest son the Count of MONTEMOULIN, in 1845, who, along with his brother FERDINAND, made an ineffectual attempt, as late as 1860, to assert them. Both these rebels were at that time captured by the royal Generals, and made a formal renunciation of their pretensions when in captivity, but were no sooner at liberty than they withdrew it. That the once powerful Carlist Party is by no means extinct late events have clearly shown, and that further trouble may be expected from that quarter, the preparations commenced from the frontier fully indicate. The reported offer of the Crown to the Archduke VICTOR of Austria, only shows the feeling of hopeless bewilderment that surrounds the question of the succession, but is historically curious as a return to the collateral branch of the line with which the Spanish monarchy started.

While the virtual dictatorship of General PRIM is probably the sole defence which Spain at this moment possesses against anarchy, it is clear that both his ambition and his prejudices retard the settlement of the Government. He has said, and the voice of the nation is to some extent with him, that no other Bourbon shall ascend the throne. This resolution pledges him equally against the son of Don CARLOS, in resisting whom he fought his first battle, and against the still untried Prince of the Asturias—the son of ISABELLA. His confident adherence to the cause of the Duke of GENOA, and the late announcement of the probable accession of that youth, immediately after Christmas, are clearly invalidated if, as there seems no reason to doubt, VICTOR EMMANUEL now looks coldly on the project, and the boy's mother has followed up her late protest, in the *Times*, by the more authoritative denial which has just been reported from Paris. To us there seems but one way out of the confusion and uncertainty, the very obvious one of declaring Spain in principle what she has for twelve months been in fact—a Republic. Could PRIM in this hour but content himself with imitating the pure and unselfish patriotism of our own great WASHINGTON the difficulty would not long remain unsolved.

Woman's Suffrage at Worcester.

The Woman Suffrage Convention at Worcester seems to have been very much like other Woman Suffrage Conventions, and the extraordinary thing about these meetings is their number. If we have reckoned aright, there have been twenty or thirty of them reported in our columns during the year. In the traveling season they were specially numerous and well attended; and substantially the same things have been said and done by the same people, twenty or thirty times over.

Last Wednesday afternoon a new feature seems to have been introduced into the Worcester meeting, which had previously been as tame and monotonous as such gatherings commonly are. The local papers tell us that one Rev. MORRILL RICHARDSON' having accepted the reiterated public invitation given to opponents of woman's suffrage to "free their minds," began by saying it had been asserted in some of the resolutions offered that men were tyrants and despots, and accordingly he asked all the women in the hall who thought that their husbands were tyrants, to stand up. Amid considerable amusement *nine* women, out of the whole assembly, rose. It was worse than the *argumentum ad hominem*,—it was the *argumentum ad feminam*; but it brought the Convention to a consideration of the question whether calling hard names was the best way of arguing. Mrs. FOSTER seemed to think it *was*, while Mr. SHIPPEN, Mrs. BOWLES and a considerable part of the assembly seemed to think it was not.

In this reform, as in temperance and other reforms of the age, it seems, perhaps, like trying to deprive the enthusiasts of half their weapons to suggest moderation in abuse. But it is extremely doubtful whether the terms "despot and tyrant," as used by the female suffrage orators in relation to men, are quite justifiable. The chances are that the husbands of the immortal "nine" of Worcester, who rose in attestation of marital tyranny, and who ought to be made at least as famous as the Pierian nine; the chances are, we say, that their husbands were about equal each to the ninth part of a man, and in the matter of tyranny were rather sinned against than sinning. We are inclined to think that Mr. RICHARDSON was right in declaring his conviction that "not one woman in fifty believed that men were tyrants." And we believe, also, that most men do not regard either voting or sitting on juries as such supreme luxuries that they wish to greedily reserve those privileges for themselves. The only question is as to making it clear that woman will be benefited, or men either, by her voting. When that is made clear to a majority of men, as it may be in due course of time, they will gladly give woman the elective franchise. But there is no question of tyranny or despotism in the matter; it is simply one of expediency and of justice.

Meanness at the Public Expense.

Christmas is drawing nigh not under the most cheerful circumstances that could be imagined. People generally are anxious to retrench their expenditure rather than to launch out into extravagance. There will be fewer costly presents given away this year than usual. The storekeepers spread out their richest wares, but customers are shy, and will not buy a dear article if they can get a cheap one. We are acting like people who have been spending too much money, and are now determined to be prudent. Taxes are heavy; prices are enormously high. At such a time economy *will* have its own way, and if Congress would only assist the people, the present extreme tension on the purse strings would soon be relaxed. Even a "Merry Christmas" is not to be had without money. There are bills coming in, and all sorts of extra household expenses to provide for. Is it any wonder that at such a time instances of reckless extravagance in Congress excite deep and general indignation?

Take this custom of "franking" letters and all the abuses which grow out of it. It withdraws so much money from each of us, by making taxes heavier,—and for what? To enable members of Congress to sow printed circulars, newspaper posters, and all kinds of parcels over the country without any cost to themselves. There is an old story that some members of Congress send home their dirty linen under a frank; but if the practice is not carried quite so far as this, it is notoriously made the means of serving private ends to the injury of the public. Rightly considered, it is nothing less than a fraud for any member of Congress to frank strictly private communications of any kind. But it is done every day. The Government is cheated out of a large revenue, and the heavy-laden taxpayers are obliged to make up the difference. The ordinary householder is the most ill-used mortal on the face of the earth. Business men are supposed to make returns of all their importations to the Government, and to be taxed accordingly. But they easily get a settlement of their own at the Custom House, and pay a small percentage of what is really due from them into the coffers of the Government. The householder cannot so evade the screw. It reaches him in a hundred different ways, from morning till night. He is not privileged to send all his own letters, and all the circulars or bill-posters of his friends, through the post for nothing. Why should the member of Congress be allowed to dispatch tons of letters and parcels without buying a stamp? He is already liberally paid for his services, and, as a general rule, he has no conscience in the exercise of the privilege placed in his hands.

Take away the right of franking, and there would not only be a gain of at least five millions of dollars in the Post Office Department, but there would be fewer audacious jobs perpetrated in printing documents. A member now contrives to get a mass of papers printed at the public expense, because he knows that he can send them anywhere without the outlay of a cent. If he had to pay the postage, his documents would be of no use to him or to anyone else. The demand for stationery would also fall short of the present standard. A wholesale system of waste now goes on in Congress—a system which has grown up under the eyes of those who ought to have denounced it, without a single protest being uttered. Every Senator or Representative of proper feeling is shocked at the profligate misuse of the public money which he sees going on around him. Reams upon reams of writing paper are carted off by members to their own lodgings. Of course it is dishonest, and if the culprits saw the same trick done in a private house they would say so. But they think there is no harm in filching from the public. A man lays in a supply of paper which would last him for years if moderately used, and the overburdened, struggling, taxpayers have to settle the bills for it.

The franking privilege was once in vogue in England, but it was considered mean and contemptible to keep it in existence after the introduction of cheap postage. It is impossible for anybody to give a good and weighty reason for its maintenance here. It deprives every workingman of a portion of his hard earnings, in order that a member of Congress may pamper his vanity or indulge his scribbling propensities. People are everywhere crying out that the times are hard, while members of Congress fling away the public money without a thought of where more is to come from. If all the taxes wrung from the nation had gone straight into the hands of the Government, we should have paid off millions more of the war debt. It is equally true that if Congress had studied how to economize instead of giving the rein to extravagance, there would have been no necessity to keep taxes at their present rate. Do members clearly comprehend that every household is pinched at this moment in consequence of high prices and excessive taxation? They will have *to* take the fact into very earnest consideration one of these days. Suppose they begin at once, and begin at home. They know perfectly well that the "franking privilege" is an outrageous abuse, and the sooner they abolish it the better for their own credit, which at present does not stand very high with the nation.

When Mr. ASHLEY was nominated Governor of Montana, all but his adherents felt that a grievous mistake had been committed. The President, having at length arrived at the same conclusion, has offered the only atonement in his power by putting Mr. ASHLEY aside and appointing General POTTS in his place. That is satisfactory so far as Montana is concerned. Now, if the President will revise certain other unfortunate appointments, and reconsider certain unfortunate removals, he will still further add to the credit of his Administration.

"If we now reduce the taxes so as to stop paying the principal of our debt, we shall never resume it." The remark is from the *Tribune*, which, while opposing a reduction of taxation, advocates the abrogation of the Income tax, with its revenue of between fifty and sixty millions. If there should be no reduction of taxes, as the *Tribune* declares, what new taxes would it impose in lieu of the income tax? The question has been asked before, but it remains unanswered.

Some of our correspondents complain of a neglect for which they are alone accountable. They divest themselves of all title to attention by withholding their names. Our rule in this respect is inflexible.

No wonder! The coal monopolists of Pennsylvania stand aghast at the *Tribune's* desertion of their cause. Says the Pittsburg *Gazette*, significantly:

> "We have long since been aware of the design, on the part of certain friends of protection for iron, to throw the coal duty overboard. The New-York *Tribune* has now taken that position openly. All parties interested will govern themselves accordingly."

In giving up the coal monopoly, of course our neighbor surrendered all that was strong in the position of the iron monopolists. Popular discontent is the cause assigned for removing the coal duty, and the same cause operates with equal potency against prohibitory duties on iron. The *Tribune* has gone too far for the monopolists, but not far enough to be consistent.

If we are not all to be half poisoned with bad meat, something ought to be done to prevent the spread of disease among cattle. Supposing it to be true that the rinderpest has broken out in the great "Christmas cattle show" in London, we may anticipate a renewal of that murrain which ruined so many farmers and breeders two or three years ago. Our own reporters tell us that the cattle pens in our markets are in the most unhealthy state, and that it has been found necessary to kill many beasts, "to prevent their dying"—as the Irish butcher used to put it. What becomes of the animals thus disposed of? In all probability they are sold for meat. Nothing of that kind is wasted in this City. Most people prefer to eat of sheep and oxen which have come to a violent end, but in the absence of a vigilant supervision of the markets there is no security. It especially becomes epicures to beware of sausages—not that we wish to injure anybody's trade, but hygienic considerations compel us to utter a word to the wise.

Our streets are in a condition disgraceful to every official who has anything to do with their management. The designated local authorities and the other members of the Street Cleaning Commission seem to exercise no supervision whatever over the cleaning of the streets. We should like to know why the half-monthly bills of JOHN L. BROWN & CO. are passed, when the proper officers should and do know that the terms of the contract are not all complied with. We never had dirtier streets than now, and yet the officials are always on hand to give the five hundred thousand a year to BROWN & CO. Who is the "Company" in this concern? How many officials share the plunder?

If the *Alabama* dispute has not been productive of any good results between nations, it has at least been turned to good account by individuals. The shrewdest of all the private persons who have taken it in hand is Mr. W. VERNON HARCOURT—the "celebrated Historicus," as the cable message politely calls him. Before the late rebellion broke out Mr. HARCOURT was "nowhere;" but he foresaw the drift of events sooner than most of his countrymen, and gained a reputation by calculating on the inevitable. When the controversy about the *Alabama* began to be troublesome to England, Mr. HARCOURT hunted up the precedents, and rose to fame on Captain SEMMES' exploits. Influence with the London *Times* procured the insertion of his letters, and although many an attempt was made to ridicule his pretensions, the wonderful length of his essays induced most people to take him at his own estimate. He is the most prolific letter writer now extant. He managed to get returned to Parliament at the last election, and is pretty sure of a good office. No wonder he continues to dig in his old mine. He has written another letter. How he has managed to keep silent so many weeks will be a mystery to his best friends. It will be an evil day for the "celebrated Historicus" when the *Alabama* claims are finally settled.

The people of California, like those of our Southern States, are looking to an immigration of whites to protect them against a preponderance of the swarthy races; and Governor HAIGHT, of the former State, advises the introduction of Europeans from the East by means of agencies appointed in some of our seaboard cities and on the old continent. No doubt the influx of grape-growing Germans and farming Irishmen would be a great thing for California, and the new railroad has just come in time to put the idea into practice. That State can "hold its own" in spite of the Koopmanschaps. The Governor's opinion in favor of accepting Chinese testimony is a humane and sound one. Witnesses of whatever nationality have everywhere a propensity to cover up the truth, and the poor Celestials should have the means of protecting themselves in the Courts against the aggression of the pale faces.

Our national officers ought to take care that our war ships should be terrible to the enemy only. The *Miantonomoh* should not have been allowed to snap her chains and drag her anchors at the mercy of winds and waves so near the Battery, and drift for three miles down the Bay in the fog, with the chances before her of sinking other vessels by collision, or of striking on some shoal and getting herself disabled. It would have been an unworthy termination of her transatlantic voyages to the ports of the Old World, if she had foundered off the coast of Staten Island.

Some of our contemporaries make a great mystery about a tunnel which is to be sunk under Broadway. They cannot decide what it is for. Some say a pneumatic dispatch—others an underground railroad. The public will not care which, for either will be acceptable. A pneumatic dispatch *must* be useful in a city where the post is slow and uncertain. An underground road would be equally welcome, for it is getting to be well nigh impossible to move about *above* ground. The streets are filthy beyond description, and choked with traffic. We had a few good thoroughfares, but that wonderful new pavement ruined them. It is enough to drive any one to despair to look at Fifth-avenue—now a vast morass. Why don't the City authorities hang out lights over the deepest parts, and prepare a chart for drivers? They have improved the practicable Fifth-avenue out of existence, and lamed half the horses in town.

MATTERS IN CUBA.

The Slavery Question—Project to Revive the Slave Trade—Cubans and Spaniards Together in the Plot—Their Published Manifesto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

A bold attempt is making here to revive the slave trade under an assumed name. Several pamphlets have been secretly circulated, in one of which JOSE ESPARRAGO Y CUELLAR boldly declares as the founder of a new journal (*El Español*) and a new party composed of the old traffickers in blood, that the only immediate and collective immigration which suits the Island of Cuba at present, and always, is the African. Frightened at the idea of losing their slaves, some of the old slave traders and wealthy planters have sent a circular to all such as would be apt to join in anything which might destroy the proposed freeing of the slaves, and have just held a meeting at No. 23 Obisp-street, in the house of Mr. FRANCISCO MIGUEZ DE SOTO. At this Messrs. COSME DE LA TORRIENTE, *Juan Aguirre*, RAFAEL TORRICES, CAMILO FREIJO DE SOTOMAYAR, *Anto. de la Torriente* and JOSE MARCOS were the presiding elders. (Those marked in italics are Cubans.) The result of their deliberations was the preparation of a pamphlet, which has been published with the consent of the authorities. Extracts from this are as follows:

> The question of slavery is one of life or death to Cuba; of life if well resolved, and of death if badly resolved. If the project of Mr. ESPARRAGO is adopted it will be well resolved. The principal condition of this is that the owners of slaves receive no indemnity, but that the *slaves after being freed be compelled to remain with their masters*, and that a bank be organized under the following conditions:
>
> Chapter I. The Government to decree the immediate abolition of slavery, without indemnifying the owners; the slaves between ten and sixty years to remain under the patronage of their ex-owners as bound servants, who are to give them the same privileges as when they were slaves, (which was two suits of clothes, insufficient food and very cruel treatment, &c.,) and pay in addition to those between ten and twenty, one dollar monthly; those between twenty and forty, two dollars, and those between forty and sixty, three dollars monthly. The freedmen who will not conform to this are to be banished from the island. In order to raise the idea of work in the eyes of the negro, their instructors (the plantation owners) will try to procure Europeans and Chinese, who shall also occupy themselves in field labors; only by these means the ex-slaves can be convinced that slavery and labor are not the same thing.

But now comes the cloven foot in chapter 2, which is headed, "On the Introduction of Savage Negroes into this Island to be Educated." To quote:

> "At the same time that emancipation is decreed, a junta of 200 of the principal planters and merchants shall be formed, to be called, 'The Spanish Christianizing Society for the Free Savage Africans in Cuba,' which Society shall have the exclusive right during twenty-five years to bring them from Africa, convey the title to their teachers and the right to carry them to Africa after the first ten years of the apprenticeship. The free competition in such a delicate matter might cause great damage. The physical labor of these scholars would satisfy all the necessities of agriculture and commerce, and if applied on a grand scale will contribute powerfully toward the civilization of the whole world. Our Government (the Spanish) will establish at the most convenient points on the African coast numerous and powerful colonies to be called Spanish christianizing and ransoming colonies of the savage Africans. If these colonies should not furnish the sufficient number of Africans required in such a case, the Government and this society will ransom negroes for that purpose at Angola, Congo, Bengala, Loando and other places, where formerly the slave trade was principally in vogue."

Now comes another fine paragraph:

> "The entire world knows that the large majority of Africans are little better than idiots, and that the making of a contrast with them is about equivalent to making it with a child of three years; nevertheless, if some who are a little bright and possessed of some sense should present themselves they may also be contracted."

This paragraph speaks for itself. The document then continues:

> "The Colonization Society will pay the bank $34 for every healthy African brought to Cuba. The instructors (the planters) will pay to the Society for every African from $138 to $170 gold, exclusive of the $34 to be paid to the bank. All grown Africans to receive $2 50 monthly, in order to resolve the grand idea of civilizing Africa in Africa and Africa in America; but this money is not to be paid to the African excepting one-fourth to every female and one-fifth to every male, the rest to be deposited in the bank."

The names which I gave above are to form the first Board of Directors, the document being also signed in addition by Messrs. *Jacinto Larrinaga, S. S. Lasa, Juan Antonio de la Torriente* and J. A. BANIES. (Those in italics are Cubans.)

Thus we see that the generally assumed theory that the Cubans and Spaniards are distinct peoples and possessed of distinct traits, ideas and ambitions, is a very fallacious theory and cannot be sustained by the slightest evidence. I cannot discover any other difference than that one faction was born in Cuba and the other in Spain.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 17, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81..R..	115¾	50	Del. & H. Can..b3	120
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅞	300	Pacific Mail	49¾
1,000	do.	119	100	do.	49⅞
40,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62..	113⅞	200	do...bet. call	49⅛
70,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3	115⅛	500	do.....s3	49⅛
10,000	do.	115⅛	100	Adams Ex....b15	60⅞
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	112⅛	200	American Ex.	40⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small	113½	100	do......s30	40
			21	do.	40
10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n. b3	115	400	N. Y. Cen.& H.R.	88⅛
16,000	do.	115	3000	N. Y. Cen.&H.R. Ctf's.....b3	82⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s,10-40C.c	109⅛	10000	do.	82
27,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	51	100	Erie R.	25⅛
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	43	300	do.	25⅜
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	48¾	200	Reading	100⅛
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	54½	600	do.	100⅛
5,000	do	55	100	Col., C. & I.C. R.	21⅛
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, n...	28⅛	100	L. S. &M. S.R.s60	85⅝
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	60½	500	do.	85⅜
1,000	do.	60⅛	100	do.......s3	85⅛
3,000	La. 6s.	69	300	do....bet.call	85⅜
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds	76	700	do.......c	85⅜
4,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92⅞	100	do........b30	86⅛
2,000	H.R.2d S.F.Bds ex int.	100	5	Col.,C.C.&I. R.	74½
			100	Chi. & N. W.	69¾
1,000	Chi.& N. W.1st.	91½	200	do........c	69⅝
4,000	Chi.,R.I. &P.7s	97¾	10	do.	69⅛
1,000	Del.,L. & W. 1st	97¾	500	do....bet. call	69⅛
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds...	88	300	do.	69⅜
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d..	92¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	82⅛
10,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	75¾	100	do.	82⅝
			20	do...bet. call	83⅛
40	Ocean Bank	78	6	do.	84
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	110	100	Chi. & R. I.	105
42	Metropolitan Bk.	138	100	Mil. & St. P.	72⅞
100	Canton Co.... b30	51½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	85
300	do.	50½	100	Tol., W. & W.	52
700	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	25
100	Quick. M. Co.	16	20	Chic., B. & Q.	148
10	Wilkesbr. Coal..	60	50	N. J. Central	90½
200	Mariposa Pf.	15⅛	100	do........c	90⅛
100	do.	15	400	Bos., H. & E.	8⅞
100	Mariposa	7½	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	20

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	118⅞	$10,000	U.S. 5-20C.,'64c	112⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114	5,000	do.	112
3,000	do.	113¾	40,000	do.	111⅞
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	115⅛	3,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65..	112⅛
10,000	do.	115⅛	11,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n. s3	115
6,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40C.	109⅛	5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛
11,000	U. S. 6s,Cur....	108⅞	10,000	do.	109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	43¾	200	Pac. Mail	49
10,000	do.	43¾	8	Am. M. U.Ex...s5	40
15,000	do.	44	100	N. Y. Cen.& H.R.	87⅛
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.	90¾	40000	N.Y. Cen. & H. Certificates	81
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	60⅛	100	Erie	25
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	29	500	L. S. & M. So....	85⅜
2,000	Pac. 7s,Gu'd by State Mo.	93	1000	do....bet. call	85½
			200	Clev. &P.bet. call	83
1,000	Tol., P.& W.1st least. Div.x.in	79½	500	Chic. & N. W.	69⅛
6,000	C.,Cin.&Ind. C. 1st M.	75¼	200	do...bet. call	69¾
			500	Chi. & R. I.	104⅝
5,000	do.	75⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.	72¼
1,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	92	100	Mil.& St. P. Pf.	84¾
			200	do.	84⅝
10	Continental Bank	101½	300	do.	84⅛
275	W. U. Tel.	33¾	200	N. J. Cen	90⅛
100	do.	33⅝	150	do.	90⅛
100	do.	33½	150	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	88
500	Quick. M.	16			
200	do...bet. call	15⅞	15	do.	88½
100	Mariposa Pf.....c	15	50	Han.& St. J. Pf..	108

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Mariposa	7⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	69⅜
100	W. U. Tel.	34	200	Erie	25⅛
300	Pacific Mail	49⅜	300	do.........b3	25⅛
300	do.........b3	49⅛	200	do.........s3	25
200	Reading	99⅞	100	do.	25
200	La. Sh.& M. S..	86	100	do.	24⅞
100	do.......b10	86⅛			
100	Ohio & Miss.	24⅞			

FRIDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

Gold was a drug in the market to-day, if judged by the very small offers made for the $1,000,000 advertised to be sold by the Treasury at 12 o'clock. Less than half the amount was bid for at any price. The bids made ranged 121 to 121.52 ℘ cent. The whole of them, amounting to $482,000, were accepted. At the same time it was announced that the remainder of the $1,000,000 would not be offered to-morrow. There was some surprise expressed that the Secretary should have accepted anything below 122 ℘ cent., but the very gratifying action of the House of Representatives yesterday, on the integrity of the Public Credit, doubtless had some influence upon his judgment as to what the open market itself will do in gradually reducing the premium on Gold, whether he should accept the going rates or not. After his decision was made known the Gold Room ran down to 121@120⅞@120¾@120⅞ ℘ cent., and the holders on speculation for an upward turn were, of course, thoroughly discouraged; the more so as the Foreign Exchanges, in place of going up on the abundance and cheapness of Gold, were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday; London 108⅛@108⅜, and Paris f.5.20@f.5.18⅞ to the dollar. The following are the bids and awards of Gold at the Treasury to-day:

GOLD BID FOR AND AWARDED, DEC. 17.

J. F. Schoepler.		Reid, Leo & Content.	
$5,000	121.48	$10,000	121.51
5,000	121.02¼	100,000	121.26
5,000	121.00⅛	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
5,000	121.00¼	10,000	121.51
5,000	121.02	50,000	121.15
Blake, Bros. & Co.		White, Morris & Co.	
10,000	121.26⅛	15,000	121.52
10,000	121.29	10,000	121.15
10,000	121.30	Closson & Hays.	
10,000	121.35	12,000	121.44
10,000	121.38	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	121.40	10,000	121.25
10,000	121.45	10,000	121.00
10,000	121.47		
10,000	121.49		$482,000
10,000	121.49⅛		

Both parties in Congress did themselves great credit yesterday in passing, by a vote so nearly unanimous, through the House of Representatives, with only a single negative to 124 affirmative voices, the declaration "*that the proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States is unworthy the honor and good name of the nation, and that the House, without distinction of party, hereby sets its seal and condemnation on any and all such propositions.*" Several of the New-York Democratic Representatives were unreserved and emphatic in their affirmative declarations. The most notable speech was that of General H. W. SLOCUM, of the Third (Brooklyn) District. He spoke with soldierly frankness and decision, and it is quite certain that his whole heart is enlisted in paying the debt incurred for the suppression of the rebellion as thoroughly as it was in fighting out the war itself. Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, Democrat, of the Westchester District, also spoke most pointedly for himself and his constituents in favor of preserving inviolate the public faith.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. lower than last night, in sympathy with the fall in Gold, although the decline was not in the same proportion. In the Southern State Bonds the new Tennessees were 1⅛ ℘ cent. higher, and North Carolinas ⅛ ℘ cent. better than yesterday. The Railways, East and West, were lower than on Thursday, by ½@1 ℘ cent., the bearish interest in the market acting upon the theory that prices must go down with the premium on Gold. This theory has been so frequently at fault heretofore, that it would scarcely be safe to assume that it is to prove infallibly correct in the present instance. On the contrary, the restoration of ease in the Money market already felt yesterday and to-day after the disturbing causes early in the week, and the near prospect of very heavy disbursements for Dividend and other payments on the incoming of the New Year, may possibly change the whole current of feeling in favor of better prices for the sound Dividend-paying Roads, irrespective of the course of Gold.

At the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. There was a fall of 3@4 ℘ cent. in Erie Stock in the Afternoon, but the operations in it are so inconsiderable, and so exclusively in the hands of the Ring, that no surprise is created by the decline:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 17.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼	115
American Gold Coin	121⅜	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	42⅝	43½
North Carolina Bonds, new	28⅝	30
New-York Central and Hudson	88⅛	87⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	81½	81⅛
Reading Railroad	100⅛	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	104⅝
Northwestern Common	69⅝	69
Northwestern Preferred	83⅝	83⅛
Pacific Mail Company	49⅝	48⅞
St. Paul Preferred	84⅝	84⅝
St. Paul Common	72⅛	72⅜
Lake Shore	85⅝	85⅛
Erie	25½	22
Ohio and Mississippi	25	24½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅛
6 ℘ ct. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	115
5-20 reg., 1862	112	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅞	10-40 registered	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅛	10-40 coupon	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅛	6s currency	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	51	Ohio 6 ℘ ct., 1881	108
Tennessee 6s, new b.	44	Ohio 6 ℘ ct., 1886	109
Virginia 6s, ex c.	48½	Illinois war loan	102
Virginia 6s, new bds.	55	Michigan 7 ℘ ct., 1878.	97
Georgia 6s	82	Mich. 7 ℘ ct. war loan	97
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	N. Y. reg. bty. loan	105
North Carolina 6	43	N. Y. coup. bty. loan	109
North Carolina n. b.	29	N. Y. 7s, Can. l., 1870	99¼
South Carolina n. b.	75	N. Y. 6s, Can. l., 1872	101¼
Mo., H. & St. Jo. issue	90	N. Y. 6s, Can. l., 1873	101¼
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Can. l., 1874	101¼
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	60¼	N. Y. 6s, Can. l., 1875	101¼
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	76	N. Y. 6s, Can. l., 1877	101¼
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, Can. l., 1878	102
Alabama 5s	61¼	N. Y. 5s, Can. l., 1874	98
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., 1875	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	86	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	88	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	80	Ill. & So. I. 1st	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	73	Galena & Chi. Ex	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	Galena & Chi. 2d	90
Hud. R.7s,2d, S.F.,'85	100x	Chi. & R. I. 1st	101⅛
Harlem 1st	97	Chi., R. I. & Pac	97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	116	Morris & Essex 1st	97
Chi.,Bur.&Q.8 ℘ c.1st	108	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96⅛
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c	90	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	97
Pacific 7s, guar.by Mo	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101⅛
Central Pacific Bds.	92⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '70	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	91	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Alton & T. H. 2d pfd.	77	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Con. 7 ℘ ct. Conv	88	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Con. 7 ℘ ct. 1st	91⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	81⅞
Lack. & West. Bds.	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	101
Del., L. & West. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	89
Del. L. & West. 2d	92	Mil. & St. P. 2d	80
Tol. & Wab. 2d	79	Chi. & Mil. 1st	87
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	74	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	75⅛
Tol.,W. & W. C.C.S.F.	80	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	76

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	100
Manhattan	142	Metropolitan	136
America	144	Continental	101
City	210	Commonwealth	111
Phenix	108⅛	Importers' & Traders'	140
National	112	Park	162
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	110
Commerce	123	Fourth National	104⅛
Ocean	78	Ninth National	113⅛
American Exchange	110	Tenth National	85
Bank of the Republic	119⅛	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	106	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass.	100

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

General balance yesterday	$89,101,790 07
Gold receipts	323,843 88
Gold payments	41,278 23
Gold balance	78,024,109 04
Currency receipts	237,918 58
Currency payments	906,885 97
Currency balance	7,772,141 12
General balance	89,415,969 38
Customs	310,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	92½	95
City 5s, new	99	99⅝
Camden and Amboy	118⅛	119
Pennsylvania Central	54⅛	54¼
Reading	99⅝	99½
Lehigh Valley	53⅝	53½
Catawissa Preferred	34	34⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	—	28⅜
Northern Central	43¾	—
Lenigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅛

The week's Imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,043,778; amount marketed, $915,438.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Bankers for the Western Pacific Gold-bearing 6 ℘ cent. First Mortgage Bonds, now in the course of successful subscription at 90 per cent. and accrued interest, since July 1, advertise that they will receive the January Gold Coupons of the United States Stocks, and also of the Western and Central and Pacific Bonds, as cash, at the market premium for Gold, in payment of these subscriptions, without abatement of the intermediate interest on the maturing Gold Coupons.

The London *Times* of Nov. 20 says the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, "is a paper of deserved repute for the soundness of its commercial and financial views."

The earnings of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, for three months ending Nov. 30, were $975,633 63. The increase for the ten months ending Nov. 30, over the same period in 1868, has been $329,200 32.

The corrected earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the month of October, were as follows:

Passengers	$610,088 35
Freight	365,808 51
Mail	23,204 16
Express	26,704 53
Miscellaneous	31,526 62
Total	$1,057,332 17

The operating expenses for the same time were $517,185 99.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the month of November, 1869, were as follows:

	Freights.	Passengers.
First week	$41,800 25	$22,626 25
Second week	41,539 15	24,770 40
Third week	36,866 10	28,630 80
Fourth week	53,974 85	37,510 25
Total	$174,180 35	$113,537 70
		174,180 35
Grand total		$287,718 05

The earnings of the Columbus and Hocking Railway, of Ohio, for the month of November, are $23,008 71; the expenses for the month are $11,000. For the first five days of December the earnings were $5,159 49. The Columbus and Hocking Railway is a small, internal line in Ohio, sixty-two miles in length, with a bonded debt of $1,500,000. These earnings will be increased when the balance of the road, fourteen miles, is completed to Athens. The road is earning enough to pay the interest on this debt, and five per cent. on the capital stock.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANTICIPATION AND REINVESTMENT OF JANUARY INTEREST.

During the first few days in January, about fifty millions of dollars will be disbursed in interest on Government and other bonds, dividends, &c. A large proportion of this amount will seek reinvestment in first-class securities and absorb a large amount of the best of those now on the market.

We receive numerous inquiries as to whether the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Western Pacific Railroad Company can be obtained after Jan. 1 at the rate at which they are now offered—90 and accrued interest. As the loan is small in amount, and the greater portion of it already sold, we are unable to give any assurance as to how long the bonds may be obtainable at the Company's price.

To meet the wants of those who may desire to invest their incoming revenues, due Jan. 1, we will receive in payment for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY remaining unsold, gold coupons of the United States, and Central and Western Pacific Railroad bonds maturing Jan. 1, at the full market price of gold.

By this means our customers and correspondents may reinvest their January interest at once, and secure the bonds at 90 and accrued interest, in currency; thus realizing the premium on the accrued interest, which is an advantage of about ¾ per cent. on the bonds, over purchasing after Jan. 1.

The entire amount of the loan is $2,800,000 on a property worth at least $10,000,000.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in New-York, Jan. 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable in gold.

We also receive January coupons as above in payment for First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at the current market price.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; Indianapolis and Vincennes First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, strongly guaranteed; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, payable 1st January, 1870, can exchange the same at par, on or before the 1st January next, for the new issue of 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 90, at our office, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York. There is not in existence a more reliable security than the Bonds of this Corporation.

For the present we offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest. For circulars and further information, apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	32	Hides, No.	10,481
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Leather, sides	18,569
Copper Ore, casks	2,770	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	130
Cotton, bales	2,670	Starch, pkgs	480
Dried Fruit, pkgs	444	Tobacco, hhds	40
Eggs, bbls	68	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	128
Flour, bbls	11,248	Whisky, bbls	712
Meal, bbls	200	Wine, (Cal.,) pkgs	385
Meal, bags	1,160	Brandy, (Cal.,) pkgs.	57
Wheat, bushels	37,831	Wool, bales	354
Corn, bushels	701	Pork, pkgs	176
Barley, bushels	33,921	Cutmeats, pkgs	351
Malt, bushels	1,462	Lard, pkgs	497
Oats, bushels	62,810	Butter, pkgs	1,468
Beans, bushels	873	Cheese, pkgs	4,225
B. W. Flour, pkgs	215	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,537
B. E. Peas, bags	73	Stearine, pkgs	50
Hemp, bales	22	Tallow, pkgs	84
Peanuts, bags	512	Oil Cake, pkgs	120
Hops, bales	853		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Her Majesty*, for London—1,578,503 lbs. Oil Cake, 220 bags Horn Tips, 1,232 bbls. Resin, 28,438 lbs. Grease, 838 bbls. Flour, 50 cases Peppermint, 485 bales Hops, 135 boxes Clocks, 16 casks Shumac, 2 casks Quercitron Bark.

By the ship *Perseverance*, for Liverpool—5,902 bbls. Flour, 673 bales Cotton, 37 hhds. Tobacco, 57 Empty Cases, 37,480 lbs. Cheese, 1,127 bbls. Resin, 507 bbls. Ground Bones, 80,041 lbs. Oil Cake, 8,246 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *Water Lily*, for Bilboa—600 cases Refined Petroleum, 850 bbls. do.

By the bark *Carl*, for Tarragona—23,770 staves.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 37@$7 62 for Pots and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues very dull at 38c.@39c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds at unaltered prices. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been steady in price, but not active. We quote: Common Hard at $8@$10, Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue in very light request at former rates. Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@47c.; Patent Sperm, 55c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at $2 for Rosendale, ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been in very light demand for the season, at easier and irregular prices. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13, Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $6 50@$9 50 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COFFEE—No business of moment has been transacted in this line since our last; prices remain as last noted. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, chiefly for export and spinning, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,930 bales, (of which 707 bales were to arrive,) including 1,924 bales to shippers, 1,593 bales to spinners, 354 bales to speculators, and 68 bales in transit. Also 1,350 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales basis Low Middling, for December, 24¾c.@25c.; 500 bales basis Low Middling, for January, 24¾c.@25c.; 350 bales basis Low Middling, for February, 25⅛c.@25⅜c.; 200 bales basis Low Middling, for March and April, 25¾c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24⅛	24½	24¾
Good Ordinary	24½	24¾	25	25
Low Middling	25	25⅛	25¾	26
Middling	25½	25¾	26	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	22,525
Receipts last week	20,996
Receipts the preceding week	20,273
Receipts since Sept. 1	280,920
Receipts since Jan. 1	633,548
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	673
Exports since Sept. 1	130,865
Exports since Jan. 1	315,468
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	21,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally quiet at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in light demand at from 85c.@95c. ℘ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request at about steady rates.

FISH—All kinds have been in light request, including Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 37½ ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26@$28 50; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@42½c. for Scale, and 30c.@32½c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted to-day for all grades of State and Western Flour at irregular and partially a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,850 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 45@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 45 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 85
Extra State	5 00@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 50@$5 85 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Cornmeal continues in light demand at about former figures. Sales, 180 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Brandywine, $5 10 for Caloric, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds have been in light demand at drooping prices. Of Layer Raisins some 2,800 boxes new crop have been placed at $4 10@$4 15, chiefly at $4 10 ℘ box; and of new crop Currants, 50 bbls. at 13¾c. ℘ lb. In other articles, very limited dealings have been reported. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 10; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 25@$3 60 ℘ box; Currants at 11c.@13¾c. ℘ lb.; Almonds, 25c.@27c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 14½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after. Winter has been in reduced supply and held more firmly. Spring has been quoted easier in price, on somewhat freer offerings, chiefly toward the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,800 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 45@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 28@$1 34½; No. 2 Spring at $1 22½@$1 24, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 18; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 75, the latter an extreme rate; Red and Amber State at $1 33@$1 35; and White Kentucky at $1 49 ℘ bushel. Corn has been held more firmly but has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 10@$1 12½ for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 12½@$1 15½ for sound Mixed Western; $1@$1 08 for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet but steady at $1 03@$1 07 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for State, ℘ bushel; sales have been reported of 2,000 bushels, within our range. Barley is in some demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 08@$1 10, and Canada West at $1 25@$1 33 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt continues in light demand at from $1 10@$1 35 ℘ bushel; sales 2,700 bushels. Oats have been moderately active and steady; sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, in lots, part to arrive, at 62c.@65c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western, chiefly at 63½c. for Sound; 63½c.@65c. for State; 58c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 5,902 bbls. Flour and 8,246 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 538 bbls. Flour for London.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There have been extensively [illegible] quiet at from [illegible] Bagging has been [illegible]

HAY—[illegible] in fair demand at [illegible] from [illegible] ℘ 100 lbs. [illegible] for Short and Long Rye Straw.

HEMP—Holders have been firm in their views, but no business of moment has been reported. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed ℘ ton; Jute at 5c.@6c., gold; Manilla, 14¼c.@14½c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@11½c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in quite moderate supply and demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,600 Entre Rios, to arrive, at 22½c., gold; 3,500 Orinocos, at 21c., gold; 1,400 California, at 21c.; 1,100 City Slaughter, 1,000 Zanzibar, and 1,100 Buenos Ayres Kip, on private terms. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21½@23 lbs., 22¼c.@23c.; Buenos Ayres, 24½@30 lbs., 22½c.; Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 21¼c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; Porto Cabello, 22@28 lbs., 16½c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@21 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 21@23 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; San Juan and Central America, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 19@22½ lbs., 18c.@19c.; Rio Hache, dry and dry-salted, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla and Carthagena, salted, 24@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Curacoa, dry-salted, 18@22 lbs., 13½c.; San Domingo and Port-au-Platt, dry-salted, 19@20 lbs., 14c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 18@24 lbs., 21c.@22½c.; Southern, 14@18 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Tampico and Matamoras, 27@28 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 35@50 lbs., 11½c.; Rio Grande, 38@40 lbs., 11½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10½c. ℘ lb., gold, usual selection; New-Orleans, 60@75 lbs., 11c.@12½c.; Country Slaughter, trimmed and cured, 60@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, trimmed and cured, 70@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, trimmed and cured, 50@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb., currency, as they run. *Upper Leather Stock*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kip, 9@13 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, usual selection; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Dissau, 8@9 lbs., 32c.@35c., currency, usual selection; Minos, 15@16 lbs., 26c.@28c., currency, as they run. *East India Stock*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9@10 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Calcutta, Dead Green Cow, 8½@9 lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta, Buffalo Cow, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Manilla and Batavia, Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 11c.; Singapore, 25@27 lbs., 11c. Penang Cow, 10@11 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, ℘ lb.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at drooping prices, including New-York at 20c.@23c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@15c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. Receipts to-day, 853 bales; exports, 485 bales. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMETT WELLS notices thus: "We have still to report a dull and quiet market, with scarcely any business doing except exporting on owner's account and the filling of small orders from brewers—who, by the way, are buying sparingly under the hope and belief that lower prices will yet rule. We can see nothing at present to warrant the opinion that Hops will go lower. Western brewers are just beginning to send in their orders, thus fully verifying the prediction set forth in our late circulars that the West is short of Hops, and that this market would soon be the recipient of orders from Western dealers and brewers. To what extent these orders are likely to be continued, we are not at present prepared to say, but judging by what we know to be the large requirements of the West, and considering the fact that scarcely a brewer has laid in his full supply, as in former seasons, the draft upon our stocks is likely to be sufficient to influence prices, and cause an early advance. This new feature of the trade, added to the expectation of large orders yet to come in from London, ought to be sufficient to awaken our local brewers to a true sense of the 'situation,' and cause them to lay in their supplies before it becomes too late to do so. One of the most important grounds for predicting a better market may be found in the fact that of the 50,000 bales surplus of American Hops of the new growth now on hand, not over 20,000 may be considered desirable in quality, or such as will be wanted to fill *bona fide* orders for export. No doubt, many more bales than this will be sent over to England, but the shipments will have to be on owner's account and risk, and most of the common Hops thus thrown upon the London market, will be likely to suffer the same fate as did our low grades of 1868. There could be no more natural state of the market than that which now exists. The few weeks preceding the new year is always marked by dullness, yet if orders come in heavy from the West our local brewers will be apt to take hold more freely, and should the brewing trade assume anything like activity it may lead to something like a speculative movement on the part of shippers, though we consider it best not to count too much upon a very active market until after the holidays. Receipts of the week, 3,791 bales. Total receipts of the season, 74,658 bales. Export clearances last week, 690 bales. Total exports of the season from the Port of New-York, 33,235 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Dec. 4: 'Since our report of last week, our market has continued very inactive for all home growths with weakening prices. The small stock alone tending to keep prices in check. The supplies from America are heavy and still considerably in advance of present demand; the currency is consequently lower; and in certain instances, where parcels have been pressed to sale, considerable reduction has been made. Consumers seem to be under the impression that lower values will prevail after Christmas, but this calculation is entirely based upon the supposition that arrivals from America will be large, in spite of the assertions to the contrary, last year's experience having rendered our merchants very incredulous as to the probable amount of surplus available for export to England. From Bavaria and Belgium it is now pretty generally known that large supplies cannot be expected. Continental markets are without change. The Bavarian is hardly so strong, while the Belgium is reported firm.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate demand at $2 75 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted less attention at somewhat irregular prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, middle Cropped, Good, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock California, Good Light, 30c.; Hemlock California, Good Middle, 30c.; Hemlock California, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb. The day's receipts have been 18,569 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in limited demand at $1 50 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been less sought after at about previous quotations.

METALS—Copper and Iron have been very slow of sale, since our last, at barely steady rates. Lead has been in some request, and 50 tons German have been sold on private terms. Spelter and Zinc have been inactive. In Tin Plates the dealings embrace 500 boxes I. C. Charcoal at $8 25, gold, and 500 boxes Terne at $7 50, gold, ℘ box. We quote Ingot Copper at 21¼c.@21½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $36@$39; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $36@$37; American Forge, $33@$35; Scotch Pig, $33@$36, with sales of 150 tons Glengarnock at $33; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$87 50 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 20@$6 75, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12½@$6 25, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9@$12 ℘ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 35c.@36c., in gold, ℘ lb.; English, 30¾c.@30½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 40; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 12½@$8 37½; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8 25, in gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 10¼c.@11c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair demand, and 450 bbls. have been reported sold, part at auction, at from 72c.@80c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds have been neglected. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ℘ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per Gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@48c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—There has not been much inquiry for Resin, but the market has been quoted about steady on the basis of $2@$2 05 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs.; sales 480 bbls. Strained at the quoted figures; and 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$3 40 ℘ 280 lbs. No receipts were reported. The export clearances were 2,659 bbls. No further business of moment transpired in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in quite moderate request and rather easier in price; sales 147 bbls., in lots, at 43½c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50. Resin, $2@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 85; Pitch, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request, within our range. Crude Whale at 75c.@88c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 42½@$1 45; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

OIL CAKE—Has been in light demand at from $44@$47 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—The general market has shown more firmness, with a rather better inquiry noted, largely on speculative account. The offerings of all kinds of Oil have been on a reduced scale. The foreign advices have been rather more favorable. Crude has been in fair request, chiefly at 17c., in bulk, with sales reported of 1,350 bbls., and 21½c.@22c. in shipping order here, 22½c. in shipping order in Philadelphia, with sales of 1,000 bbls., and 14c.@15c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, with sales at auction reported there of 2,550 bbls. at 14½c.@14¾c. ℘ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia 1,180 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for more the week 4,600 bbls. Refined Oil has attracted attention, and sales have been reported here of 5,300 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, at 31c.@31¼c., chiefly at 31c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., January, at 31¼c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, of 7,500 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 31c. and 3,000 bbls. do., January and February, at about 31¼c. ℘ gallon. At Pittsburg, the prevailing quotations for Standard White were 30¼c. for immediate delivery; 31c. for December, ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 130 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,250 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 15,846 bbls. The export clearances hence include 850 bbls. and 600 cases for Bilboa. Standard White, in cases, continues very quiet at about 38c.@39c., and Prime White 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 10c. in bbls., and 16c.@16½c. in cases, ℘ gallon. Empty barrels have been quoted dull at $1 85@$1 90 for Refined, and $1 50 for Crude, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$32 50 for Old Western Mess; $32@$32 50 for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 50 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in limited request at from 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 13¾c.@14c., chiefly at 13¾c., for City, ℘ lb. Cutmeats continue in fair demand at unchanged rates; sales have been confined to equal to 130 packages, at 12c.@13c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@17½c., chiefly at 17c., for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon has been moderately inquired for at previous figures; sales 120 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15¾c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16¼c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Lard has been slow of sale at easier prices; sales have been reported of 350 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 17¼c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18¼c. for City, and 18¼c.@18¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef continues in request at $4@$12 50 for old, and $11 50@$17 for new, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in light demand within our range, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ℘ tierce; sales 175 tierces. Beef Hams have been moderately sought after at from $30@$32 50 for new, ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Butter continues dull and heavy, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@46c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ℘ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,468 packages. Cheese is quiet at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 4,225 boxes.

RICE—Has been very quiet, including Carolina at $6@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 75@$3 25, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in rather better demand, including Turk's Island, 44c.@45c.; Cadiz, 43c.@44c., ℘ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 50@$1 55; Liverpool Fine at $2 35@$2 60, by the invoice, ℘ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ℘ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 30@$3 40; Marshall & Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 55; Higgins' do., $3; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 40@$2 50; Liverpool Ground, $1 60@$1 65 ℘ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 11½c. for Crude, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in very limited demand within our range; Clover at 13c.@14c. ℘ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $4@$4 50, currency; Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½, gold, and Canary at $3 75@$4 75.

SKINS—Have been very sparingly sought after, including Honduras Deer, 42c.@43c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 43c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 43c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 45c.@47c., gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, 32c.@38c., currency, ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c.; Payta, 47½c.@50½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, 70c.@72c.; Patna, 47½c.@50c. each.

SOAP—Continues in very moderate demand since our last, including Castile at 13c.@13¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been rather sparingly dealt in, within our range; Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 10; Cassia at 42½c.@43½c.; Cloves at 25½c.@26c.; Pepper at 25¼c.@25½c.; Pimento at 16¼c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 11¼c.@11½c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—There has been rather more doing in raw Sugars, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 10¼c.@13c., chiefly at 10¾c.@11 5-16c., and 302 boxes Havana at 11c.@12c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅝c.@11¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¼c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately dealt in at from 13½c.@15c., as the extremes, ℘ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar at 15c.; Granulated, 15c.; Ground, 15c.; White, A, 14¼c., and Yellow, 13¼c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 78,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10¼c.; also 33,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¼c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light request at about former rates, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 1 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet within our former range. Sales, 70 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@13c.; 25 cases 1868 Connecticut at 40c.@50c.; 30 cases 1866 Connecticut at 18c.; and 150 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 05 ℘ lb. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 9¼c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Good Leaf, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Selections, 13c.@15c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery Lots, 25c.@35c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco* thus: Common, 80c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I Cut, 75c.@80c.; II Cut, $1 02½@$1 10; Average Lots, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in rather limited demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., in lots, at $1@$1 02½, chiefly at $1 01 ℘ gallon. The receipts were 712 bbls.

WOOL—There has been a little more call for Fleece, chiefly from manufacturers, within our former range. The dealings in other kinds have been on a limited scale, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents, ℘ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Extra and XX Fleece	46@53
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	46@49
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	40@46
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	44@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common Fleece	25@28
Common Fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	31@34
Unwashed White Fleece	26@30
Black Fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P	30@31
Spring Clip, A 1	28@30
Spring Clip, A 2	27@30
Spring Clip, B	24@27
Spring Clip, S	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ℘ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@40
Pulled, Super	30@38
Pulled, Low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	40@44
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	38@42
Western lime pulled	38@42
Southern lime pulled	35@40
Tub washed	52@57

FREIGHTS—The business in this line has been on a very moderate scale at about previous rates. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s ℘ bbl.; 1,370 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ lb.; 100 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 400 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 100 packages Tallow at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 250 bbls. Oxide Zinc at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5¼d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol, 23,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℘ bushel; 100 tons Logwood at 25s.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ℘ ton.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning, although the number of Cattle on sale was small, yet trade was brisk and grades good with the exception of a small number of poor State Cattle. Prime Bullocks, 17c.@18c. ℘ lb.; first quality, 15c. ℘ lb.; second quality, 14½c. ℘ lb.; third quality, 13c. ℘ lb. A few common, poor and very light Cows sold at 11c. ℘ lb.; highest price quoted, 18c. ℘ lb.; lowest price quoted, 11c. ℘ lb.; this day's average, 16c. ℘ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

J. CHURCH sold 20 Cows, State cattle, at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; also one pair of Oxen at 15c. ℘ lb., weight 11 cwt.; R. CHARLES sold for self 12 State cattle, prime lot, from 17c.@18c. ℘ lb., weight 11 cwt.; S. WILLETS sold for self 15 State cattle, fair lot, at 14½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Sheep sold yesterday in this market at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; average weight of those sold, 74 lbs. ℘ head. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market since Monday last: 230 head of horned cattle, 200 Sheep, arrived in 15 cars.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

W. J. ALLISON, of Ingersold, Canada, had 110 extra fine Sheep, average weight 162 lbs. ℘ head; also, 5 Sheep, ¾ Leicester blood, weight 250 lbs. ℘ head; these were sold to P. WHELAN, butcher, Forty-first-street; again, 150 Canadas, average weight 134 lbs. ℘ head; as also, 140 Canadas, weight 130 lbs. ℘ head; and lastly, 320 Sheep and Lambs, average weight 110 lbs. ℘ head. These last sold at 7¼c. ℘ lb. The remaining lots go on sale to-morrow at Forty-eighth-street Market. Trade in Sheep this day was dull. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Market, for yesterday and to-day, 2,984 Sheep; weight from 75 lbs. to 200 lbs. ℘ head; general selling prices, from 5¼c.@8¼c. ℘ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No fresh arrivals and no sales.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

No fresh arrivals; 3 car loads over since yesterday's market. No sales. Prices better in Buffalo than in New-York. Hogs expected to advance. Owners over-holding.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 17.

By Judge Ingraham.

Coddington Billings *vs.* Charles A. Meigs et al.; motion granted in part. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

By Judge Jones.

McGuire *vs.* Palmer; motion denied, with costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Trunk, Jr., *vs.* Great Western Insurance Company; order vacated and set aside, and cause referred to James M. Smith, Esq.

Le Fevre *vs.* Johnson; judgment for defendant, with costs; findings with Special Term Clerk.

Burnett *vs.* O'Brien, Sheriff; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Burt *vs.* Strangman; motion granted and cause referred.

Clancey *vs.* Prentice; motion granted without costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 97.—*Steamboat Emillie vs. Corney et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 25.—*Providence Rubber Company vs. Goodyear et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Ackmon and Mr. Evarts for the appellees. The Court will sit to-morrow for the purpose of concluding this cause.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE OPENING OF CHURCH-STREET—SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

A. Gordon Hammersley, Catharine A. Shushard, Wm. P. Douglass and Addison Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.—The above-named plaintiffs have each brought an action against the City for the purpose of recovering damages sustained by them on account of the opening and extension of Church-street. The plaintiffs were the owners of some of the buildings taken on the line of this improvement. The Commissioners made their awards in pursuance of the statute, and the report was duly confirmed by the Supreme Court. In the report it was stated that the buildings located on the land to be taken for the street would be required to be removed. The plaintiffs in their complaints say there was no allowance made to them for these buildings, and under the provisions of the report they were authorized to remove them. About a year after the confirmation of the report the City authorities proceeded to sell the buildings and materials, and these actions are brought to recover the value of them. The amount involved is several hundred thousand dollars.

The case came up to-day on the arguments of demurrers, which have been put into the complaints. Mr. Vanderpoel, in behalf of the City, argued that the complaints did not state facts sufficient in law to constitute causes of action. He urged that under the provisions of section 178, of the act of 1813, under which the opening was made, the report of the Commissioners is final and conclusive upon all the parties. He furthermore contended that if sufficient allowance had not been made to the owners of the land and buildings, the objections could be taken only on a hearing for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners; that having omitted to present the objections at that time, the valuation fixed in the report was final.

The Court sustained the demurrers, and rendered judgment in each case for the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Mr. J. H. Hammersley; for defendants, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Williams vs. The New-Haven Steamboat Company.—Action to recover for a quantity of baskets sent by the plaintiffs from Northampton, Mass., by the Connecticut River Railroad, *via* New-Haven and New-York, and by transportation lines on the North River to the West. The New-Haven Steamboat Company received the baskets at New-Haven, brought them safely to New-York, and landed them in their pier, where they were burned about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th July, 1866, with a large quantity of other merchandise. Several actions have been tried against the Company growing out of this fire, for goods deliverable in New-York. This involved the question as to their liability for goods that were to go further. The defendants showed that the baskets had been delivered in accordance with the usage of business, to a firm of licensed public carriers, to be taken to the connecting lines, and were loaded on their trucks ready to be carted away the following morning had not the fire occurred. The Court held that by such delivery the liability of the defendants as insurers had ceased, though the goods still remained on their pier, and directed a dismissal of the complaint.

Taylor & Andrews for plaintiff; S. P. Nash for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PROOF OF DEBTS.

In the Matter of Henry B. Montgomery, a Bankrupt.—In this matter before the Register, Jonathan B. Cowles filed proof of a contingent claim against the bankrupt, based upon a note for $500, made by Montgomery on the 24th of December, 1868, and indorsed by Cowles. Cowles was examined in reference to his claim on application of the assignee, when it appeared that on the 8th of January, 1869, Montgomery made his note for $500 payable to his own order three months after date. The note was indorsed by H. B. Montgomery, Baldwin Griffin and J. B. Cowles. This note existed when Montgomery was adjudicated a bankrupt. It subsequently fell due and was protested for nonpayment, and was taken up by another note, made by Montgomery, for the same amount, on July 19, 1869, five months after he had been adjudicated a bankrupt. This note was indorsed by Baldwin Griffin, J. B. Cowles and A. C. Cowles. It also was protested, and was taken up by a third note, signed by Griffin, payable to the order of J. B. Cowles, and indorsed by the latter and A. C. Cowles, and this note will fall due on the 20th of January, 1870. Upon this state of facts, counsel for the assignee moved to strike out Cowles' proof of claim on the ground that he being second indorser, and only liable upon Griffin's failure to pay, is not entitled to prove the claim. The Register certified the question to the Court for decision, stating that in his opinion the motion should be granted, because the act provides that all debts "existing at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy," but not payable till a future day, may be proved. If, therefore, a creditor shall, after such adjudication, accept a new obligation in substitution of the debt existing at the time of the filing of the petition, he relinquishes his claim on the estate of the bankrupt, and must look to his debtor alone for payment. (In re Williams, 2 B. R., 79.)

BLATCHFORD, J.—The decision of the Register is correct.

CONDEMNATION.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits and Other Property found at No. 304 East Houston-street.—This was an information tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the property found at the above place, the spirits having been already condemned. The forfeiture was claimed by the Government under the provision of law that forfeits all the property found in the building where illicit distillation is carried on. The property in the present case consisted of furniture of the value of $9,000, the illicit still having been found in the cellar of a furniture warehouse. The claimants alleged that the premises were let for the purpose of storing wine, and that they had no knowledge that any illegal business was being carried on. The jury returned a verdict for the Government.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons; for the claimants, Peter Cook.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ORDERS.

John V. Denton vs. Mary Ann Denton.—Motion for alimony; Court takes papers.

Hannah Ann Smith vs. Wm. H. Smith.—Motion for alimony; Court takes papers.

Another Panel Robbery—A Stranger from Charleston Victimized.

ALBERT CARRICHER, a resident of Charleston, S. C., who is temporarily in this City, and stopping at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome-street, on Thursday evening ventured into the street with $2,000 in United States bonds in his pockets. He met a strange woman in the street and accompanied her to her room at No. 141 Bleecker-street, and with this large amount of money upon him, went to sleep in this questionable company. After some two hours, he was disturbed by a noise in the room, and jumping from the bed made a hasty search of his pockets and found that $1,500 of his funds had been abstracted. Accoutred as he was, only in the scanty garments of the night, he searched the house without avail, and finally from a front window, called Officer DITMARS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for help. The officer immediately entered the house and arrested the woman, who gave her name as MARY LEITZ, and also a woman named MARY JANE BAKER, and a man who called himself CHARLES JOHNSON. These parties were taken to the Mercer-street Police Station, and yesterday afternoon were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. A complaint being made by the victim, all the parties were committed for trial.

Brutal Assault by a School Teacher.

Yesterday LAWRENCE BUCKLEY, a teacher in the Public School in Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of brutally assaulting JAMES H. DE WITT, one of his pupils, aged 14 years, whose parents reside at No. 417 East Twenty-fourth-street. It was alleged by the boy that the assault had occurred on the previous day, during the session of the school, when BUCKLEY struck him on the head with his fist, knocking him down over a bench, and had then kicked him in the face, making a severe wound over the eye. The appearance of the boy showed that he had been very roughly handled, and when BUCKLEY was arraigned he admitted the assault, but pleaded that it was justifiable, because, as he claimed, DEWITT had first assaulted him. The teacher, however, could show no marks of violence upon his person, and was committed for trial.

Counterfeiting Cases.

The examination in the case of OTTO KURTZMAN, a cigar dealer in Hoboken, recently arrested by Deputy Marshal CROWLEY on a charge of passing counterfeit $20 Market National Bank notes, was commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon. Testimony was furnished by WILLIAM BAGGS, one of the boys inveigled into selling the counterfeit money by the accused, in which KURTZMAN was shown to have sold the witness fifteen counterfeit $20s for $150. The case was then adjourned.

The examination in the case of CONRAD FATZER, Sr., and CONRAD FATZER, Jr., the lithographers at No. 216 William-street, who are charged before Commissioner BETTS with counterfeiting United States revenue stamped checks, has been postponed to Wednesday, pending the expected arrest of the principal party concerned in the transaction. CONRAD FATZER, Jr., has been released from jail on $1,000 bail.

An Alleged Dishonest Agent.

FRANCIS SMALL was taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of larceny preferred against him by JOHN KRAISER. It appeared upon the evidence that the defendant was engaged as agent for the complainant, and in that capacity collected $160, which he did not return to his employer. He was held to answer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires employment in some agreeable business, and will loan the above amount upon security, with or without the view of partnership, after trial. Communications confidential to A. B., Box No. 5,035 Post Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner with $50,000 to $100,000, as additional capital in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE, (formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.,) No. 331 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

ICE TOOLS.

A complete assortment of Ice Tools, Plows, Markers, Planers, Saws, Axes, Tongs, Ice Hooks, Splitting Chisel and Striking-off Bars, &c., &c., at CHAS. S. LITTLE'S Hardware Store, No. 59 Fulton st., New-York.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK
$15
$20.
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac Rosenbourgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1869.
d11-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James R. Richards, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who having proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1869.
d18-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts—By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th November, 1869.
d4-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of December, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Ben. Hurxthal and John Newton Sears, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d4-1aw3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN H. MYRICK, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th November, 1869.
d11-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM COHEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of ABRAHAM COHEN, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN STERN, a Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 16, 1869.
d18-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. TEMPLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas J. Temple, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
d18-1aw3w-Sa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB WIELARSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Wielarsky, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JAMES L. CURRY, Assignee,
d11-1aw3wSa* No. 32 Walker-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL O. DENISON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Daniel O. Denison, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of November, 1869. H. E. MEDCALF, Assignee,
d4-1aw3wSa* No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, composing the firm of Rogers & Coryell, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of Edmund P. Rogers and Miers Coryell, composing the firm of Rogers & Coryell, of New-York, will be held on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purpose named in the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., close imitations of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway.

REWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

WE HEREBY OFFER THE FOLLOWING reward for the arrest of WILLIAM E. GRAY and T. H. PRATT, or either of them, recently absconded, namely: Ten (10) per cent. upon the valuation of whatever money bonds or securities may be recovered from said arrests.

VERMILYE & CO., and others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales at the Exchange yesterday were of Mulberry-street property by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. R. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee. Two lots, each having a four-story brick house in front and three-story brick house in the rear, brought $8,000 over and above a mortgage of $25,000, which was assumed by the purchaser. The rents collected from those premises were stated to amount to $6,500. No. 86 Mulberry-street, with two four-story brick houses (front and rear) was sold for $14,800 over and above a mortgage of $3,500. This was sold one year ago for $23,000, and the same sum has been offered for it within six months by the present purchaser.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

By D. M. Seaman.

2 lots, Nos. 35 and 37 Mulberry-st., each 25.4x103, two brick houses on each	$33,000
1 lot, with two houses, No. 86 Mulberry-st., 25x100.6	18,300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x87.6	$10,750
2d-st., No. 238, four-story house on front and five-story on rear of lot, 25x100, contract	27,000
4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24.3x96.2, q. c.	500
34th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97.6	5,000
39th-st., n. s., 307 ft. w. of 7th-av., gore, 75x98x75.	ex.
39th-st., n. s., 136 ft. w. of 3d-av., 98.2x23.3x94.11x23	14,000
40th-st., and 4th-av., or Park-av., s. w. corner, 49.4x80	30,000
53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	7,000
56th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 0.6x100.5.	1,000
60th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 160x100.5	68,150
117th-st., n. s., 150.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 54x100.10.	6,000
126th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 30x99.11	11,000
128th-st., n. s., 99 ft. w. of 2d-av., 74.11x6x25x12.8x99.11x18.8	10,000
128th-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	12,900
158th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 7th-av., 99.11x100	8,800
2d-av., Nos. 194, 196, contract	36,500
10th-av., e. s., 74 ft. s. of 27th-st., 24.8x75	9,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ash-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x100	$1,600
Columbia-st., e. s., 250.4 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 16.9x101	21,000
Gates-av. and Hunter-st., s. w. corner, 19.9x80	12,000
Hancock-st., s. s., 69 ft. w. of Howard-av., 40x100	7,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 33.4x100	2,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 283.4 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 16.8x100	1,000
Madison-st., n. s., 460.6 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	100
Power-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Judge-st., 25x130.4x26.8x139.9	1,500
Rapalyea-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of Richards-st., 36x20.5x40.1x20	2,000
Ryerson-st., 100 ft. e. of, and Myrtle-av., 610 ft. n. of, rear lot, 75.10x—x73.8x—x60 } Plot 20 ft. from above, indefinite }	1,600
1st-st., s. s., 170.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x200	3,800
1st-st., s. s., 195.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x200	7,600
1st-st., s. s., 245.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x200	7,600
3d-st., s. s., 132 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	20,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 80.1 ft. w. of 10th-st., 19.11x80	8,000
41st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	400
41st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	400
Hale-av., w. s., 500 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	250
Orient-av., e. s., 43 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 57x100	4,426
Vernon-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Flatbush plank road, 150x50	800
Vernon av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Flatbush plank road, 150x100	1,520

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Lafayette-av., (New-Brighton,) C. A. Lambard's, 1 acre	$100

Northfield.

Monroe-st., Daniel Low's, 50x137	$450
Salt meadow, Frederick Schecter's, 6 acres	150
Port Richmond, to Richmond road, w. s., D. V. N. Laforge's	700

Southfield.

High-st., James Thompson's, h. and l.	$2,800
Jaspar A. H. Britton's property, Concord Village	150

Westfield.

Plot of John Lattoretti's, 34-100 acre	$42

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

White Plains, to New-York road, lots Nos. 2 and 3, Morgan's, 125x150	$652

Morrisania.

Lincoln-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 135th-st., 25x100	$2,500
Westchester Railroad-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Trenton-av., 50x80	1,500

Newcastle.

New-York and Harlem Railroad, e. s., adjoining Robert S. Aviland's, 5 acres	$2,627

Ossining.

Ellis-place, s. s., lot No. 53, Ellis' estate, 50x130	$5,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Prospect-st., corner of North 1st-st., S. W. Dunscome's lot	$6,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 20x80	6,000
Lot No. 24, block No. 39, C. Van Vorst's map, 25x100	nom.
Lot No. 15, block No. 5, E. B. Wakeman's map, 20x80	4,000

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 8th-st., E. Jennings' lot	$1,600

Hudson City.

Lot No. 12, block No. 5, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x105	$600

Bergen.

Bergen-square, n. corner of Morton's property, 106x90	$8,500

Bayonne.

Lot No. 3, block No. 21, map of Bayonne, 556x200	$13,000
Lots Nos. 3, 4, section No. 89, Graves' map, 50x100	$650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A first-class brown stone front house on 5th-av., 26½x120 feet, with outlet on 22d-st.; building covering the whole lot; is offered for sale, price $140,000, with a large amount on mortgage; or to lease for five years; owner or tenant to make alterations as may be agreed; location between 21st and 22d sts., west side of 5th-av. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A BARgain, an elegant medium-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, $63,000, poss.; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., furnished and unfurnished, $25,000 to $150,000, bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years—The valuable northwest corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., now occupied by the Messrs. Delmonico; size 50.11x93 feet; possession May 1, 1870. For price, terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A FULL lot on 53d-st., near 5th-av., and a lot on the rear for stable, near St. Thomas' Church; will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty on Broadway, with a front on 33d-st.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats furnished for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE.—A GENtleman having a convenient house, with gas, furnace, &c., beautifully located, in a desirable neighborhood on the Hudson River, near depot and thirty minutes from this City, would rent it to a small, genteel family, and give rent for his board; parties preferring home comforts to boarding and at less expense, can address Box No. 491 Post Office. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECond floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms; gas and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—NO. 18 VAN NEST-PLACE, (Charles-st.,) basement, parlor, second floor and part of fourth floor; $100 per month. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT $1,600, HOUSE NO. 71 WEST 11th-st. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 36th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes only. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ECONOMICAL HOMES.

GREAT WINTER SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ANDREW WILSON, JR.'S, SUBDIVISION OF

NORTH LAWN,

AT MADISON, N. J., THURSDAY, DEC. 23, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EIGHTY PLOTS,

EQUAL TO ONE THOUSAND CITY LOTS.

Special train from New-York, stopping at Newark, Orange, South Orange and Milburn, 10 o'clock A. M., from Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st. Sale under an

IMMENSE TENT,

dry and warm. All who attend the sale will be hospitably received and made comfortable.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER

The character of the property will bear the test of any season for all who desire to secure

ECONOMICAL, PLEASANT HOMES

in the most thriving and agreeable portion of New-Jersey.

TERMS EASY; SALE POSITIVE.

For railroad tickets to and from Madison, descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, or further information, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, JR., NO. 194 BROADWAY;
S. DINGEE, NO. 9 PINE-ST.;
JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.; OR
COLONEL S. D. HUNTING, MADISON, N. J.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1869.

The United States Marine Hospitals and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; Wilmington and Ocracoke, N. C.; and the United States Branch Mints and grounds at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., will be offered for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 12 M., by the following officers, of whom interested parties can obtain all requisite information:

Marine Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Vicksburg.

Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Natchez.

Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Wilmington.

Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Salisbury, N. C.

Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarter yearly payments, (the first of which shall be made on the 11th April next,) with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUSTSAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octavo pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

CHURCH ORGANS—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale at reduced prices, one organ, two rows of keys, 23 stops; pedals 16 feet; also those of 10, 12, 14 stops with pedal bass; one second hand, 6 stops. These are pronounced by the best judges to be unsurpassed in quality and richness of tone.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO DESIRES a good engagement. Address, stating terms and place, Mrs. L., Box No. 2,586 New-York Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner Houston and Greene sts.,
Entrance on Greene-st., (P. O. Box No. 1,811,)
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until the hour of 2 P. M. on the 22d day of December, 1869, for purchasing from the United States the following ordnance stores, to wit:

40,000 Enfield rifled muskets, cal. 577, new.
3,000 United States flint-lock muskets, cal. 69, serviceable.
5,000 Remington carbines, cal. 44, new.
15,000 Starr's army pistols, cal. 44, new.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, serviceable.
5,000 cavalry sabres, foreign, first class, unserviceable.
3,500 lbs. mammoth powder, 25 barrels and 10 boxes.
68,500 lbs. cannon powder, 658 barrels.
3,200 lbs. musket powder, 32 barrels.
13,100 lbs. mortar powder, 131 barrels.
7,600 lbs. rifle powder, 29 barrels and 47 boxes.
25,800 lbs. mixed powder, 52 barrels and 206 boxes.
25,000 lbs. mixed powder, from broken up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash in Government funds. An extra charge for all packing boxes.

The powder is on hand at Charleston Arsenal. The flint-lock muskets at Benecia Arsenal, Cal. The balance of the stores are at New-York. Bidders will state in their bids the point of delivery. The powder will only be delivered at the magazines.

Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at this agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

(Signed,) S. CRISPIN,
Bvt. Col., U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

VAN BRUNT AND SEDGWICK STS., NEAR HAMILTON FERRY.

11 lots situate on the southwesterly corner of Van Brunt and Sedgwick sts. in the City of Brooklyn. The improvements consist of a two-story brick building, 25x33 feet, slate roof, situate on lots Nos. 1 and 2. A two-story building with brick side walls, 25.9x43 feet, with tin roof, situate on lots Nos. 3 and 4; this building has a fine chimney stack suitable for steam purposes. The balance of the property is covered with a high one-story frame building, gravel roof. Each lot will be entitled to so much of the building as covers it. This property, from its proximity to the ferry, is admirably situated and well adapted either for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION

of elegant books, principally illustrated works of great value and rarity, illustrations in gold and colors, &c., and in fine bindings. Also, a very choice assortment of Oriental works, scientific and miscellaneous books, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
20th, 21st and 22d, at 7 o'clock,
CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS,

comprising a very select assortment of standard and rare works in the various departments of literature, mostly in fine bindings, half calf, full calf, &c. Books suitable for the library and for gifts.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS,
in splendid condition, just received from London.

AUCTION NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE OF PEWS.
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.
Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,
at 8 o'clock, at the Church,

the unsold pews in the above Church will be offered for sale on favorable terms.

On the same evening such as are not sold will be rented.

The Church will be opened at 7 o'clock, and plans will be ready for distribution then.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

NOVEL, APPROPRIATE AND CHEAP.—ARTISTIC HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION.—Water-color drawings by celebrated French and other foreign artists, including the well-known names of Baugniet, Beaumont, Calmelet, Conder, Camino, David, Duvieux, Frere, Fort, Ferogio, Hamon, Herbsthoffer, Hubner, Lassalle, Le Bas, Leloir, Marohn, Marny, Morlan, Princess Mathilde, Mery, Midey, Riviore, Sannier, Vibert, Van Elven, &c., &c. CONSIGNED TO S. P. AVERY. Objects of art, in bronze, terra cotta, porcelain, Japanese work, antique hall clock, chairs, convex mirror, &c., &c. To be sold at auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 22, at 7½ P. M. Now on exhibition, and every day and evening until time of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 57 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Booth's Theatre, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suite in satin damask, rosewood etagere, quartette tables, china and ormolu vases, black walnut escretoire, mirrors, lambrekins, lace curtains, cornices, black walnut extension dining table, fine engravings, French bedsteads, black walnut dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, pillows, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, an assortment of china and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF AGRICULTURAL fertilizers, and choses in action, part of the estate of James R. Dey. Terms cash on sale. The subscribers, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will dispose of by public sale, at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack River, Hudson County, N. J., upon WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following agricultural fertilizers, viz.: 67,803 bushels of double refined poudrette; 429 barrels of double refined poudrette; 267 barrels of bone dust; 37 barrels of common poudrette; 4 barrels of bone tafeu. And also, certain choses in action, consisting of debts due by various parties for agricultural fertilizers sold to them. Lists of the said debts can be seen in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Amerman, No. 121 Bleecker-st.; Messrs. Strahan & Root, attorneys, No. 43 Pine-st., and Mr. Charles Jones, attorney, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, by any of whom further information in reference to said debts will be communicated. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1869.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON, CORNER OF GREENE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

I WILL SELL THREE HORSES AT public auction at 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869, on the Government ground at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN NEWTON, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
400 boxes Valencia Raisins.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

J. SEAVER PAGE IS ADMITTED as a partner in our firms, to date from Oct. 1, 1869.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.,
CHICAGO.

B. FRANK BABCOCK AND FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, who have been for some time past members of our Liverpool house, have this day been admitted as partners in our firm here.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—The Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Great Publican on Loss and Gain*—a sermon for business men. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WEST 46th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Professor SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, in aid of the Church Reading Room. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christian to Seek a Blessing and to be a Blessing.* Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The fourth in the course of sermons on the "Preparation of Humanity for Christ," will be preached (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Positive Preparation in Israel.*

ELDER JOSHUA V. HIMES, OF MICHigan, editor of the *Advent Christian Times*, will preach at Temperance Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Also at No. 138 West 24th-st. at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Ladies' Bazaar and Fair in the chapel, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 20. Open afternoons and evenings during the week.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Sixth Universalist,) Rev. J. M. PULLMAN'S, 35th-st., near 6th-av.—MORNING at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½, second lecture on *John Murray—His Career in America.*

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., will preach in St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, East 19th-st., near 1st-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Special collection for St. Luke's Home for Aged Females.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS.—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, convenient to strangers, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. In the evening, the seventh sermon in the course of sermons for the people, by Rev. Dr. BEACH. Subject—*The Coming of Christ, the Satisfaction of Reason.* Succeeding sermons of this course by Rev. Drs. CONRAD and WASHBURNE.

TRINITY PARISH.

The Free Chapel of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts., (Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, Clergyman in charge.)—This Chapel will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rector of the parish will officiate and preach, and the Holy Communion will be celebrated. At the 7½ o'clock P. M. service the preacher will be Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D.D. On behalf of the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, New-York,

MORGAN DIX, Rector.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS House of Industry.—The services on CHRISTMAS will commence at 11 o'clock. The children's dinner will be at 1½ o'clock, and the gifts from the trees will be distributed at 3½ o'clock. All are invited. Contributions of any description will be thankfully received.

S. B. HALLIDAY,
Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. G. DRAPER, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, and experience meeting on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. H. COOKE, of Trinity Parish in the evening. Seats free. Service on Christmas day at 10½ A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE Old Brewery,) No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. All are cordially invited to worship with us. Seats provided for all strangers and visitors.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, at the usual hour. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his Fifth Lecture of the Course to Young Men. Subject—*The Temptation of New-York Life.* The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ and 10¾ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 2¾ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Service with catechetical instruction at 4 P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock Rev. W. F. MORGAN will preach.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Elijah and the Priests of Baal.* Sabbath School prayer meeting at 6 o'clock, and general prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Meetings each evening during the week.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. Subject in the evening—*A Plain Reason for Nonconformity to the Church of Rome.* Seats free.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.—FREE services at Brevoort Hall (No. 151 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.) every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. R. N. BELLOWS will preach. Subject in the evening—*A Sketch of Life in Jerusalem A. D. 1.* The public are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*The New Creation in Christ and How it is Accomplished.* Seats free. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL lecture in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. Subject—*The Mother Countries.* Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The Ninth Commandment Applied to the Preservation of a Good Name.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. VINCENT; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. MC ALLISTER. The sixteenth anniversary of the Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Addresses by Mr. VINCENT and others.

A SEVENTH OF A SERIES OF DIScourses on "The Family Life," will be preached by Rev. Dr. WM. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Brothers and Sisters.* All are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sifort addresses, and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Christianity a Failure, as Preached in the Popular Churches.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will give his second discourse of the series upon *Daily Life*, in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Services during the day as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Houston.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

HARLEM.—NEW PRESBYTERIAN ENterprise.—Preaching by Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN, SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday School Teachers.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., in Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DURYEA and Rev. Dr. HASTINGS will speak.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.—Mrs. FANNIE DAVIS SMITH will give her closing discourses, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

COME TO THE LIGHT.—THE MESSENger of the coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary.*—Dan. viii., 13, 14.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Orders of Nobility.* Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORTIETH-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 19. Preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath School exercises at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WALTER HAMMOND, of Brooklyn, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PAStor of the 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach, (D. V.,) every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Dec. 19. Special service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

AT THE MARKET-STREET PRESbyterian Church, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 3d-av. and 52d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible class 9 and preaching 10½ A. M. Sunday School 2½, preaching 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—*The Martyrs of the English Reformation Under Mary.* Lecture by Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 1.
LAST MATINEE.
LAST MATINEE.
KELLOGG. RONCONI.
PIPELE.
PIPELE.

Admission to Matinee $1
Secured seats 50 cents extra

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway and 114 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22. EXTRA NIGHT.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
BRIOL. LEFRANC.
WILLIAM TELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 1.
LAST MATINEE.
PIPELE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RONCONI.
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 1.
LAST MATINEE.
PIPELE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

TO-DAY AT 2. } DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN
LAST MATINEE. } and A POOR GOOSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8. } BOUCICAULT'S BEST COMEDY,
LAST TIME. } THE IRISH HEIRESS.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

THE DUKE'S MOTTO. } John Brougham's spec-
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. } tacular comedy, produced in brilliant holiday style,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. } with magnificent scenery, costumes, mountings and
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. } a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

At 2 o'clock TO-DAY.	At 8 TO-NIGHT.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
LISA WEBER,	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
ADA HARLAND,	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
LIZZIE WILMORE,	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
LILLIE HALL,	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
EDWARD RIGHTON.	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Grand Menagerie.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Grand Menagerie.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Grand Menagerie.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Grand Menagerie.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Grand Menagerie.
NY-CY-O-SO.	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
SPI-CY-O-SO.	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
SWEET-Y-O-SO.	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
PRETT-Y-O-SO.	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
RUNI-Y-O-SO.	NO EXTRA CHARGE.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.
DORABELLA Matinee.	The Petrified Giant.

FRENCH COMPANY AT NEW YORK THEATRE.—OPERA BOUFFE.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, positively last time,
LE SOURD OU L'AUBERGE PLINE,
in conjunction with (by general request)
MAITRE PATHELIN.
Tickets at theatre, Schirmer's, 701, and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,

Will make his appearance for a few nights only prior to his departure for California. On
MONDAY, DEC. 20,
TUESDAY, DEC. 21,
THURSDAY, DEC. 23,
SATURDAY, DEC. 25,
IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.

Reserved seats, $1; to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music. Admission 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT Director
MATINEE AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME.
THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY
IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.
LAUGHABLE EXTRAVAGANZA.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN SINGULARLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

Admission, 50 cents; children, under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC. &c.

AMERICUS CLUB
ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1866.

TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN
AND LADY,
FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
No. 237 Broadway.

THE FAIR IN AID OF THE ROSE Memorial Chapel will be continued at the "Home" Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 17 and 18, from 12 M. until 10 P. M.

LECTURES

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver her celebrated lecture, entitled

WHITED SEPULCHRES,

AN INSIGHT INTO LIFE AT SALT LAKE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, at 9 o'clock, at the box office, STEINWAY HALL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING a handsomely furnished room on second floor of first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will please address O, Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Family strictly private.

NO. 305 WEST 20TH-ST.—AN ELEgantly-furnished parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen, suitable for housekeeping or for single gentlemen; will be let separate or together if desired; terms moderate; location good.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; family private; unexceptionable reference.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., TWO DOORS west of Broadway.—A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, without board; also one large room. References.

TO LET WITH BOARD—HANDSOME back parlor and two bedrooms connecting; also, third-story room for two gentlemen, at No. 122 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, southern exposure, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, fire and gas included, for only $25; references. Apply at No. 131 West 43d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN their own house, desire to let two handsome apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy-park Hotel.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, front, to let with first-class board and attendance; also room suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 21 West 18th-st., of Mrs. M. M. BRAINARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a few well-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water and board, to families or gentlemen; references required. No. 330 West 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have good board in a plain private family; terms very low. No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A single gentleman, with fire and gas, in a private family; references exchanged. Call at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; 31st-st., near 5th-av.; parties desiring reliable information apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR PARTY OF four, can find suite of newly and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 20 West 32d-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Rooms handsomely furnished, singly and en suite.

NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FAMILY wish to let, with board, a handsome parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife.

SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, well-furnished, to let, with board. Apply at No. 102 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

NO. 27 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIversity-place and 5th-av.—Pleasant rooms to let, with or without board; references required.

TENTH HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV.—Handsome second floor front rooms with board. No. 20 West 17th-st.

A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a small and quiet family. Apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, for himself, wife, three children and nurse; will require parlor and two rooms adjoining, and would prefer private table with plain dinner in the middle of the day; location between 14th and 30th sts. and 5th and 8th avs. Address H., Box No. 2,874 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager. Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY
AND VARIETY.

SATURDAY, 3d time, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. } With appropriate Scenery and Appointments, and Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces; the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. O. Marlow, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. L. Phillips, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Rowe and Leah.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1st time in six years, WILD OATS. } Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Durang, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Leah and Rowe.

TUESDAY, 25th time—HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

WEDNESDAY, 3d time—ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.

THURSDAY, 2d time—WILD OATS.

Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, CENTRAL PARK, is in active preparation, and will be performed at an early date, for the first time in six years.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIRD WEEK OF
MR. HACKETT,

who will appear in his inimitable personation of
FALSTAFF,
in Shakespeare's great comic creation
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN,
supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER,
Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN,
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON,
Miss FANNY MORANT.

In consequence of the preparations necessary to be made for the production of HAMLET and GUY MANNERING, the usual SATURDAY MATINEES will be postponed until further notice.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK
HARMONIC SOCIETY
Will give Handel's grand Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1869.

As soloists, will appear, Miss BRAINERD, Miss STERLING, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. F. KEMMERTZ, together with a large orchestra and a full chorus of the Society.

THE MEMBERS (and friends who are familiar with the music,) OF THE SOCIETY ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO BE PUNCTUAL IN ATTENDANCE AT REHEARSAL,

EVERY MONDAY EVENING,
IN ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., entrance on 22d-st.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THIRD SATURDAY CONCERT, DEC. 18.

Miss EMMA A. HAMLIN, from Boston; Mr. WM. MACDONALD, Tenor; Mr. J. LEVY, the distinguished Cornet player; Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA, Organist. Concert 3 P. M. Tickets 25 cents, of Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., Chas. H. Ditson & Co., G. Schirmer & Co., Carleton & Co.

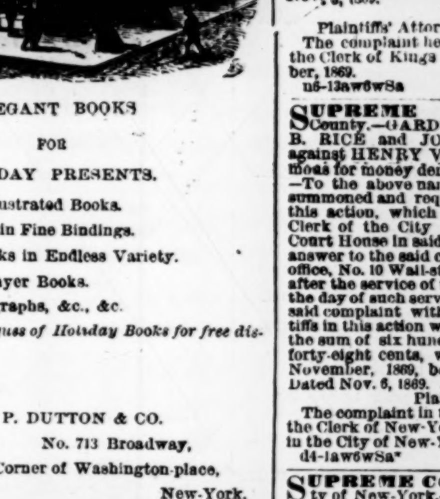
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation.—Two grand holiday concerts, WEDNESDAYS, Dec. 22 and 29.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

of the Italian Opera, with many other eminent artists. These concerts will equal the most select ever given in our City. Admission, 50 cents; concert at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, 25th-st., near Madison-av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. B. F. PADDOCK, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



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FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

All the new Illustrated Books.
Library Books in Fine Bindings.
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Illustrated Catalogues of Holiday Books for free distribution.

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E. P. DUTTON & CO.
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Corner of Washington-place,
New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

A GOOD HANDWRITING AND A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping taught at half the cost of time and money usually wasted at the so-called Business Colleges. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.
WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., (from A. D. 1860—1866 Rector of Burlington College, N. J.)—This school, formerly Mr. Clunhill's, began its first year, under its present name and head, Sept. 21, 1869. The next term will begin Feb. 8, 1870. Boys will be received at any time when there is a vacancy, and be charged from the time of entering. Terms $600 per annum.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AND CAREful tuition may be found for a few little girls, under the care of a lady, residing in a healthy location, near New-York City; terms moderate. Address Miss HARRIS, White Plains, N. Y.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

MALE TEACHERS FOR DISTRICT schools are now in good demand. Teachers of all grades should have Amer. School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OFfers her services for home instruction, or to read with young ladies history and literature. Address M., bookstore, No. 134 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. Proprietor
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
the inimitable mimic and vocalist,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.
The charming comedienne and New-York favorite,
ALICE DUNNING.
ALICE DUNNING.
The great comedy and burlesque organization.
TIME TRIES ALL.
TIME TRIES ALL.
LINGARD SKETCHES.
LINGARD SKETCHES.
PLUTO; Or, THE MAGIC LYRE. Or PLUTO.
PLUTO; Or, THE MAGIC LYRE. Or PLUTO.
Admission 50 cents
Admission 50 cents
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
The popular lyric artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. MATINEE AT 2.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The most popular drama of the period.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Crowded houses, demonstrative of unbounded admiration. — UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
A well-organized and powerful cast of characters.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
New and highly artistic local scenery.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Great mechanism and wonderful stage effects.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The Piers of the City by starlight. The Railway sensation. UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Rewritten and produced by the author, Augustin Daly, Esq.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers JARRETT & PALMER
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
LOTTA,
who will sustain seven characters in
TWO ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE, and
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, first time in America, a new Drama, entitled
LITTLE EM'LY.
SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY.
STARTLING EFFECT.

AT THE TAMMANY TO-DAY.
BAD DICKEY,
THE GREAT MATINEE OF THE SEASON.

TAMMANY.—THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF the season—BAD DICKEY. New scenery, pretty costumes, unique appointments. Miss Rose Massey, Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. M. F. Fiske; all the Tammany favorites nightly. Family circle, 25 cents; other prices as usual.

BAD DICKEY MATINEE TO-DAY.

THE CARDIFF GIANT,
THE CARDIFF GIANT,
THE CARDIFF GIANT,

which has never been exhibited in this City, all bills, posters and advertisements

TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING,

and being the identical one discovered upon the farm of

WILLIAM C. NEWELL,

Onondaga County, New-York, and pronounced by eminent scientific gentlemen the

WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
will most
POSITIVELY BE EXHIBITED
POSITIVELY BE EXHIBITED
POSITIVELY BE EXHIBITED
at
APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
at the corner of
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

These exhibitions will positively commence on
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 20.
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 20.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,
NO. 23,
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Concerts on the Great Organ every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½.

Mr. EUGENE THAYER, of Boston, will play today.

Admission, 15 cents; ten tickets, $1.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

The entire collection of S. P. AVERY. Also, OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c., on exhibition every day and evening, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK of the exhibition of FAGNANI'S paintings of
THE NINE MUSES.
AT NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Open day and evening Admission 25 cents

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—THEODORE YOUNG, EVELINE YOUNG and JOSEPH YOUNG by JOHN D. PRAY, their guardian or next friend, plaintiffs, against JOHN YOUNG, BENJAMIN YOUNG and MARGARET A. CATHIE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 365 Fulton-st., (over the Dime Savings Bank,) Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 3, 1869.

PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 4th day of November, 1869.

PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n6-13awGw8a

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—GARDINER SHERMAN, TIMOTHY B. RICE and JOHN R. SHERMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY VON STADEN, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from the 3d day of November, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 6, 1869.

OSCAR FRISBIE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 10 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, at the Court House, in the City of New-York, Nov. 23, 1869.

d4-1awGwSa*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—SAMUEL B. H. JUDAH, plaintiff, against ELISHA RUCKMAN and MARGARET his wife, James S. Sandford and Mortimer Porter, as survivors of Garret H. Stryker, Clara A. Davenport, Mortimer Porter, Clark B. Wheeler, Alexander Bonnell, Henry Dusenbury, Joseph W. Dusenbury, George T. Young, James S. Vosseler, Charles B. Stiger, Peter H. Van Wagenen, Richard L. Simonson, Robert Moffit, David Tweedy and Daniel M. Porter, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City, on the 26th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 76 Cedar-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 26, 1869.

JUDAH, DICKINSON & GOLDSCHMIDT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n27-1awGwSa*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY, Trustee of Elizabeth Phelps, against ISABELLA AGNEW, Esther Agnew, Gilmore Agnew, Jane Ann Graham, Margaret Lockhart, The People of the State of New-York, and James Burns.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1869.

W. L. & F. H. COWDREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said above-mentioned office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 1st day of December, 1869.

W. L. & F. H. COWDREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d18-1aw10wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—SOPHIE HEINEMAN, plaintiff, against HERZ HEINEMAN, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 231 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1869.

ADOLF. LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1869.—New-York, Dec. 14, 1869.

ADOLF. LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d18-1awGwSa*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, A. WILLIAM KESSLER, JOHN F. DEGENER, CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, JR., plaintiffs, against LOUIS and SON, (their first names being unknown,) defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-five cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1869.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Take notice, the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of November, 1869.

S. C., JR.

n27-1awGwSa*

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MURDER TRIAL.

The Case of John Dickey—Further Testimony for the Prosecution.

In the Palisade murder case, the morning session of the Bergen County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, was occupied in cross-examining the witness MOONEY, whose testimony was published yesterday. Nothing additionally important was elicited, and his former testimony was nearly throughout satisfactorily substantiated. The afternoon sitting of the Court was also, for the greater portion of the time, spent cross examining the same witness.

At 4 o'clock Dr. HENRY A. CRARY, of Clouster, Bergen County, the physician who made the *post mortem* examination of the bodies of Mrs. DICKEY and COLQUHUN, was sworn, and testified as to the nature of the wound received by Mrs. DICKEY. His evidence contradicted that of MOONEY, so far as the manner in which Mrs. DICKEY received her wound was concerned; but as the Doctor's ideas of the matter were derived only from inference, while MOONEY's were deducted from personal observation at the time of the shooting, very little importance is attached to this difference of testimony.

The revolver used by DICKEY was produced, which MOONEY identified as the one seen by him in the possession of DICKEY about six days before the shooting, while the latter was loading it near the factory in which they were both, with COLQUHUN, working at the time.

The Evangelist.

The New-York *Evangelist* is now the recognized organ of the reunited Presbyterian Church, and consequently its conductors are endeavoring to make it a thorough representative Church paper, and thus far with seeming success. Among its regular contributors now are Rev. Drs. ADAMS and HALE, of this City; Professor SHEDD, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, and many others, representing both the Old and New School. The *Evangelist* is indorsed by such unmistakable Presbyterian leaders as Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. James O. Murray, Rev. William Adams, Rev. John Hall, Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. William M. Paxton, Rev. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, Rev. Robert B. Booth, Rev. M. C. Sutphen, and many others. Rev. Dr. CHARLES K. IMBRIE, of Jersey City, is now associate editor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The literary selections in the TIMES of TO-MORROW, which have so long been a favorite feature in the SUNDAY EDITION, will be unusually full and varied, and gathered without exception from the newest magazines and other periodicals. The most careful attention is paid to this department of the paper, and nowhere else can the public have access to so large and diversified a series of extracts from contemporary literature. TO-MORROW we shall publish a charming story, together with a quantity of shorter articles. These extracts will be found adapted to readers of all tastes.

The Sunday edition will also contain a good variety of miscellaneous reading matter; letters from our own correspondents; editorial articles and notes on timely topics; gossip about the stage here and elsewhere, new plays and movements of players; special City articles; Cuban and suburban news; reports of matters at the National Capital, and the latest news by telegraph and mail from all parts of the world.

Advertisements for the Sunday edition of the TIMES must be received in the publication office before 8 o'clock to insure proper classification. The circulation of the Sunday TIMES continues large, and its popularity does not in the least diminish. The paper is on all news stands early on Sunday morning.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn..Dec. 18..New-York.......Liverpool.
Virginia..........Dec. 18..New-York.......Liverpool.
Atalanta..........Dec. 18..New-York.......London.

FOR HAVANA.

Rapidan...........Dec. 18..New-York.......Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Rapidan*, close at 2 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Preparations for the coming Christmas are being made universally, and holiday novelties are in great demand. The inimitable KNOX is as usual ahead, and offers to the world of fashion the most elegant, stylish, and every way desirable hats, caps, furs, &c., that ever added grace and comfort to metropolitans and Americans generally. More suitable Christmas presents, or New-Year gifts, could not be found than these "notions" of KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

THE TESTIMONY of a thousand men who are using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH can be had by applying at the office for a pamphlet. Nine years' experience, and never broken through! Look out for imposition and infringement upon my patent.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

The genuine Texan Liebig Extract of Meat, indorsed superior to the imported article, by Professor JOHN C. DRAPER. Cheaper and better than all others. For sale by Druggists and fine grocers, and by A. GLANZ, No. 193 William-st., sole agent.

[Advertisement.]

The January number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with extraordinary attractions for the Holidays, now ready. Do not fail to see the splendid January number.

MARRIED.

CLEVELAND—GEORGE.—At Park Presbyterian Church, in this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by John Henry Brodt, Pastor, Mr. N. HUBBARD CLEVELAND, of Southold, L. I., to Miss EMMA M. GEORGE, daughter of the late Ambrose George, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACDONALD—CROWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Thos. H. Burch, JAMES A. MACDONALD to MARY E., eldest daughter of Stephen Crowell.

MORGAN—WALLACE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, St. Alban's Chapel, by Rev. T. E. Patterson and Rev. G. W. Morrill, Mr. WILLIAM P. MORGAN to Miss FRANCES A. WALLACE, daughter of Jas. J. Wallace, M. D., of this City.

PINCKNEY—ARTHUR.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. Blome Hart, FREDERICK H. PINCKEY, of this City, to AGNES P. ARTHUR, of Oyster Bay.

SHERMAN—LEE.—At Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869, by Rev. Dr. McMahon, HARRY GIBSON SHERMAN, of New-York, to ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, daughter of Washington Lee, Jr., of Baltimore.

DIED.

CORNELISON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 16, ALETTA, wife of Dr. J. M. Cornelison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

COITEUX.—At the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, JOSEPH COITEUX, assistant Steward.

Funeral services in the Chapel of the Institution, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

CORNING.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, W. F. Van Wagenen, Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, 1869, JANE B. CORNING, widow of Leonard Corning, and daughter of the late Garrat N. Bleecker, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Roseville, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock. A special car for the accommodation of relatives and friends will be attached to the Bloomfield train leaving foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M., and returning from Roseville at 2 P. M.

GRIFFITH.—On Friday morning, Dec. 17, Mrs. JENNIE R. GRIFFITH, wife of Mr. Charles Griffith.

Funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Dr. C. S. Lozier, No. 361 West 34th-st.

MARTIN.—On Friday, Dec. 17, CHARLES HENRY MARTIN, aged 26 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, James Martin, No. 361 West 21st-st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newburg on Monday morning for interment.

MACDONOUGH.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Dec. 17, JENNIE ESTELLE, only daughter of James H. and Eliza A. Macdonough, and granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret Brown, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 238 Henry-st., New-York.

MOLLOY.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 16, Miss [illegible] MOLLOY, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Ward's Island, on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Boats at foot of 110th-st. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

MULLER.—On Friday morning, Dec. 17, OSCAR [illegible], only son of Frantz B. and Cornelia R. Muller, aged 14 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

NEWTON.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 16, JAMES BLISS, infant son of John C. and the late Martha T. Newton, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 12 M., from the residence of his father. The boat leaves the foot of Spring-st. at 10½ A. M.

PERRY.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, GURDON PERRY, aged 62 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at his late residence, at 2 P. M.

STRONG.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, AMELIA M. STRONG, daughter of the late Thomas S. Strong.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Judge Strong, at St. George's Manor, and at 10½ o'clock at the Setauket Presbyterian Church, without further notice.

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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application

TIFFANY & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FULL STOCK FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

THEIR STORE WILL BE OPEN IN THE EVENING UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
No. 652 Broadway.

SWISS WATCHES,
of all styles and prices.
PARIS AND GENEVA JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
CHINA VASES,
FANS, OPERA-GLASSES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
and a large selection of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES,
well adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Sole Agents for the
NARDIN WATCH.

THE HOLIDAYS.—M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 BROADWAY. The great resort for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

SEVEN WISE MEN,

JUDGES AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, AWARDED THE
FIRST MEDAL
FOR THE NEW PATENT BASE BURNER,
MORNING GLORY
FIREPLACE HEATER.
WISE BUYERS WILL BUY NO OTHER.
BURTIS & RICE,
NO. 206 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

HARRISON
SAFETY
BOILER.

First-class medal World's Fair, London, 1862. First-class medal, American Institute Fair, New-York, October, 1869, for safety, economy of space, and economy of fuel.
400 HORSE POWER AT A. T. STEWART'S.
437 HORSE POWER AT JERSEY CITY SUGAR REFINERY, and over 1,000 boilers in other places.
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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ice Cream and Jelly Molds, Cake Prints, Ornamenting Tubes, &c.
JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON,
No. 16 Catharine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK...................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed radidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY WINES.

No family should be without some of our

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES,
VINTAGES OF 1859—1866.

They are the PUREST, BEST and CHEAPEST Wines in the market, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Pioneer House,

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

14 and 16 Vesey-st., N. Y.
108 Tremont-st., Boston.
34 and 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.

OXFORD
BIBLES.

OXFORD
Prayer Books,
WITH THE ADDITIONAL HYMNS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF BINDING, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Sole agents for the United States,
THOS. NELSON & SONS,
No. 52 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TOYS! TOYS!
AT RETAIL.
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PARK-PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,

beg to inform the public, that they will commence their

RETAIL CHRISTMAS SALES
ON
FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—THE most desirable present is one of M. J. Paillard & Co.'s Musical Boxes. What is a home without one?

CLOTHING.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
OF UNION-SQUARE,
ARE OFFERING, AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT THEIR CATHERINE-ST. STORE,
WINTER GARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OVERCOATS,
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,
OUTFITS FOR SEAMEN AND SHIPPING GENERALLY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

THE HOLIDAYS COMING—AND EVERYBODY going to M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S, No 680 BROADWAY. MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MOST POPULAR resort is M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S Musical Boxes, works of art, fancy goods. No. 680 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN PREACHES in Cooper Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Go and hear one man against 30,000 preachers. Don't fail to hear the best sermon of the season.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

What to Buy and Where to Get It.

Books, Jewelry, Bronzes, Fancy Articles, Toys, &c.

A Summary of Our Advertising Columns.

The approach of the holidays annually puts our people on the *qui vive* as to where to go to make purchases suitable for the season. Amid the multiplicity of establishments in the City that are anxious to draw in the legion of buyers who swarm the principal thoroughfares at this time, it is sometimes a difficult matter to determine not only *where*, but likewise *what* to buy. There is no better way of solving this question, which is to many a very important one, relatively considered, than by referring to the advertising columns of the TIMES. In order that our readers may be aided in this particular, and enabled to form a correct judgment, we give below a synopsis of the claims of our advertisers. The list embraces clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, objets de vertu, silverware, furniture, fancy goods; in fact, everything regarding which information is needed.

Holiday Gift Books.

The great publishing house of HARPER & BROTHERS in Franklin-square offer this year, as usual, an interesting list of holiday books, in addition to their valuable stock of current publications. First in importance among them, in respect especially to print, binding and illustrations, is *The Favorite Poems of England*, a superb volume comprising selections from the poetic literature of England from the age of CHAUCER to the present day, with over three hundred illustrations by the most eminent wood-engravers of England. A companion book to this, in point of style and character, is *The Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, comprising selections from the greatest authors of the age, and superbly illustrated with numerous engravings from designs by eminent artists. Another of their handsomely illustrated books is *The Polar World*, by Dr. G. HARTWIG, author of *The Sea and its Living Wonders*, and other well-known works. It is a popular description of man and nature in the Arctic and Antarctic regions of the world, and is richly illustrated from original designs and photographs. Lord LYTTON's translation of the *Odes of Horace*, though not distinctively a holiday book, may be mentioned here. It is brought out in handsome style by the Messrs. HARPER, and would form a very appropriate and valuable present to the young student of Horace, who will find in Lord LYTTON's flowing and yet close translation a better and pleasanter guide to the beauties of the original than is furnished by the most accurate version in prose. *Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths*, by LYMAN ABBOTT, is an interesting contribution to the religious literature of the day. It is beautifully illustrated from designs by GUSTAVE DORE, DELAROCHE, DURHAM and PARSONS, and is elegantly printed on softly toned paper. *Jesus of Nazareth*, by the same author, would form an appropriate companion book to this. It is a life of Christ, from a Christian point of view, illustrated and explained by reference to the manners, customs, religious beliefs and political institutions of his time. The book is handsomely printed, with woodcuts after GUSTAVE DORE, DELAROCHE, HARRY FENN and others. Among the most interesting of the holiday publications of this house, though not a new book, is WOOD's *Homes Without Hands*, one of those pleasant and entertaining works of natural history that are alike popular with children and adult readers. It is very handsomely printed, and contains about 140 illustrations from original designs.

HARPER & BROTHERS' list of children's books for the holidays is large and attractive. It comprises DU CHAILLU's entertaining works of African adventure, *Lost in the Jungle*, *Wild Life Under the Equator*, and *Stories of the Gorilla Country*, all profusely illustrated; *Wild Sports of the World*, by JAMES GREENWOOD, a book of natural history and adventure, with many illustrations; LABOULAYE's exquisite *Fairy Tales of All Nations*, with elegant illustrations; *Home Fairy Tales*, by JEAN MACE, illustrated with many wood-cuts; *Folks and Fairies*, an illustrated book of stories, for very little children, by LUCY RANDALL COMFORT; ABBOTT's *Franconia Stories*, complete in ten volumes, with many illustrations; ABBOTT's *Histories*, separately or in sets, and many other books of special interest to young readers, which we have not room to mention.

It may not be inappropriate to mention among holiday publications the several periodicals published by Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS. Their Magazine, which has now attained its fortieth half-yearly volume, has achieved a high reputation for literary and artistic excellence. In one respect it stands alone among American magazines,—in the number and variety of its illustrated articles upon travel and adventure. *Harper's Weekly* will present unusual attractions the ensuing year. In addition to the fascinating novel by WILKIE COLLINS, which will run far into the Summer months, it will contain stories by the most popular writers of this country and England, and maintain its claim to be considered an illustrated record of the times, treating with pen and pencil every topic of current interest. The *Bazar* is strictly a journal for the house, and is especially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life. It contains stories, essays and poems by English and American authors, furnishes the latest fashions in dress and ornament, and is profusely illustrated.

The publications of Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. are to be found at their very attractive establishment, No. 654 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets. Their list of holiday books comprises a number of the most notable and valuable works of the year. *Lady Geraldine's Courtship*, by the late Mrs. BROWNING, is made a beautiful tribute to the memory of this popular poetess by the illustrations designed by Mr. HENNESSY, and engraved by Mr. LINTON. *Songs of Life* is uniform in style with *Lady Geraldine*, and contains a number of exquisite illustrations after designs by FENN, HERRICK, GRISWOLD, BENSELL and HENNESSY. *The Universe, or the Infinitely Great and Infinitely Little*, is a work which combines the most exquisite artistic beauty in illustration and substantial value as a storehouse of curious and valuable information in every department of natural history, most charmingly and entertainingly told; and *Bible Animals*, by J. S. WOOD, an octavo, with 100 illustrations, the character of which is well described by its title, will prove a most acceptable gift from the fact that it stands quite by itself in the speciality to which it is devoted, in the freshness, fullness and accuracy of its information. Among the other illustrated Holiday books issued by Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., we can only name *Pictures of Edgewood*, *Kathrina* and *Bitter Sweet*, *Folk Song*, *Cotter's Saturday Night*, and that superb folio, *Floral Belles*. *The Illustrated Library of Wonders*, which now embraces seven volumes, unites instructive reading matter with admirable pictorial illustration. It is emphatically a library for the family. Among the works published by Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., which rely solely upon their standard value as their recommendation for suitableness as gifts, are FROUDE's *History of England*, Dean STANLEY's *Church Histories*, Hon. G. P. MARSH's works upon English literature, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND's and D. G. MITCHELL's (Ik Marvel's) works, and LANGE's *Commentary upon the Holy Scriptures*. All these, and many other publications of equal value, may be had in fine bindings or in library editions. PERCE's "Magnetic Globe," which may be found at the same establishment, with its "objects," in the shape of flags, animals, ships, &c., combines all the attractiveness of a toy with the merit of imparting instruction and solving problems which are puzzling to the youthful mind, in a very pleasing, simple and direct manner.

The shelves and tables of Messrs. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co., also at No. 654 Broadway, present, in the richest profusion, the productions of the English publishers. There are here superb quartos' illustrated with photographic reproductions of the works of all the great masters. The choicest of the works of REMBRANDT and RAPHAEL, of WILKIE and other modern artists are thus preserved for all time. *Mountain Loch and Glen* is a large folio, bound in birdseye maple and embellished with photographs of Scottish scenery. In striking contrast with this volume, but at the same time depending upon photography to a certain extent for its illustrations, is *The Wonders of Italian Art*, a beautiful little volume, the letter press of which comprises a succinct sketch of the history of painting in Italy. All of the works illustrated by DORE, the superb library edition of THACKERAY's works in various styles of fine binding; nine volumes of the library edition of CARLYLE's collected works; BOHN's libraries also in fine bindings, and the largest collection by far to be found in this country of rare, scarce and curious works, selected in London with the greatest care by Mr. WELFORD, are all to be seen at this establishment. Last, but not least, in these Christmas times, are WARNES' superbly illustrated works, comprising all varieties, from the gorgeously colored twenty-five cent juvenile toy book to the more ambitious gift book, ornamented with all the delicacy attainable by the best color painting.

To those who aim at collecting historical works of value, especially regarding the great war, Mr. SWINTON's "History of the Seventh Regiment," a noble tribute to our citizen soldiery, will be very desirable. The elegant and sumptuous style in which its publishers (FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., No. 713 Broadway,) have issued it, and the lavish profusion of its illustrations, will make it, to all New-Yorkers at least, one of the most appropriate giftbooks for Christmas and the New Year.

The counters of BRENTANO, the enterprising bookseller and news agent, are covered with most attractive books and publications. BRENTANO's store is always an object of special interest, for there is constantly something new in it—books and papers are changed every day, so that even the most regular frequenter does not get weary of the entertainment spread before him. We know of no dealer who keeps so large a variety of newspapers and magazines. BRENTANO has more English papers, for instance, than nine-tenths of the news agents in London itself, and he is always the first to get out a new paper or periodical. This enterprise must necessarily be attended with some risk, but BRENTANO's success is sufficiently attested by his growing popularity. Every book or paper that anybody can wish can be had or ordered of him, and his customers are found in all parts of the world. He has now a most attractive selection of Christmas books on exhibition, and anybody in search of a suitable object for a present cannot fail in their object if they look on BRENTANO's counters. At this moment he has also an almost endless variety of Christmas magazines and journals in his store, and all of them are peculiarly interesting this year. The stories are brilliant, and the articles exceedingly lively and attractive. It is not possible to name a high class or popular magazine which cannot be found in BRENTANO's mine of literary treasures. It is wonderful how he contrives to pack away so many good things in so small a compass, but he does it; and his constant presence, and his attention to his customers, are two great secrets of his success. He has fairly distanced all competitors in his line, and seems to acquire fresh enterprise and vigor every year. His store will well repay a visit from all lovers of books.

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c.

TIFFANY, & Co., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, are so well known as dealers in articles that have especial reference to the holiday trade, that it seems to be surplusage to say anything concerning their stock. The name of this house is world-wide, and its reputation for selling the most costly articles of jewelry, *bijouterie* and *objects de vertu*, is as well known on the continent of Europe as it is here in New-York. A remarkable feature of this establishment is that its sales are invariably made on a gold basis, so that when gold is down to a low figure, as it is now, the goods offered are necessarily cheaper than they would be when gold is appreciated in value. It is impossible to give anything like an idea of the vast variety of goods here exhibited. In the line of watches there are importations of the very best European manufacturers at prices ranging from the most moderate to the most costly, so that the tastes as well as the pockets of all may be suited. In articles of jewelry there is an endless assortment to select from. Diamonds have long been a specialty of this house, and they may be procured here of all waters. Necklaces worth a fortune each are as plentifully disposed in this establishment as solitaries, which latter range in price from a single decade of dollars up to hundreds; and settings of precious stones may be had at as much higher prices as one may desire to pay. In the way of bronzes there are mantel ornaments and other articles, all of recent importation, ranging in price from $2 up to $1,000. There is the unlimited display of fancy clocks of all styles, and from the most notable European manufacturers, beside a vast assortment of costly gas fixtures of most exquisite design and artistic finish. TIFFANY & Co. have lately imported a large stock of antique bronzes, having the peculiar green shadings that make this style of art objects so novel. They have also a supply (probably the only one in the country—being the first importation) of the peculiar Venetian glass, the art of coloring and tinting which, once lost, has lately been restored by SALVIATI, of Venice, and who is now manufacturing for this house. There is also a very superior stock of vases of the Byzantine and other styles, which are gotten up in the highest style of art. Among the objects which attract attention are TOUSSAINT's original pair of bronzes, the Nubian slaves, life-size, designed expressly for the Emperor of Russia, but which by a fortunate circumstance came into the possession of this firm, and of which reduced copies have been made for art lovers in this country and in Europe. At TIFFANY's can also be found a vast array of silver table ware and choice sets of service of most artistic designs, besides Japanese goods of all kinds. Writing desks of superb inlaid work, dressing cases, liquor cases, costly fans and ornaments of bronze and oxydized silver—everything, in fact, suitable for holiday presents may be found in this establishment, the interior of which, in the way of costly adornments, reminds one of some fabled grotto of the Orient rather than of a store on Broadway. If holiday purchasers are in doubt as to what to buy they can easily solve their dilemma by visiting TIFFANY's.

F. P. FREEMAN, No. 391 Broadway, keeps an unrivaled stock of fancy goods especially suited to the holidays, nearly all of which is imported. Among the mountains of articles to be found here are clocks of all varieties, musical boxes, jardinieres, fans of pearl and bone, (very richly ornamented, and rare,) dressing cases for both ladies and gentlemen, jet and gilt jewelry, perfumery boxes, opera glasses, handkerchief and glove cases, and mantel ornaments in endless profusion. No house in this City has a more elaborate stock of leather, wood and papier mache work than is here to be found—a fact that may account for the immense trade that FREEMAN does in all articles of this description. The rates of sale at this house are on a gold basis, and have lately been very materially reduced in view of the opening of the holiday trade. It would be a very difficult matter for any one desirous of purchasing articles for holiday presents to discover a stock from which appropriate selections for that purpose can be more easily made than the one on exhibition at No. 391 Broadway, and in no place can a purchaser be more assured of getting full value for his money than at FREEMAN's. His small bronzes are a feature in themselves, and can be bought at remarkably low rates. To such as desire to purchase we can safely say, go to No. 391 Broadway.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-street, have long been known as one of the most reputable firms in the line of watches, jewelry and silverware, and their stock is just now unusually large. Reliable watches, gold and silver, may always be procured here of all styles of manufacture, both foreign and American. They have also a full supply of bracelets, leontines for ladies' watches, and other articles of like description. Diamonds are made a specialty at this establishment, and any one purchasing here may rest assured of being fairly dealt with. Silverware of all kinds, and plated ware are also to be had here at fair prices. An excellent stock of bracelets at various prices forms an important feature of SQUIRE & LANDER's stock, which, by-the-by, is also complete as to every other particular.

GEORGE C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway and No. 415 Broadway, are doing a driving business in watches and jewelry at both stores just now, owing to the fact that their prices are remarkably low, while their goods are unexceptionable as to quality. They are large dealers, also, in silverware and plated ware, and their stock now offered is of a varied and extensive character. Diamond goods here receive special attention, and their sales of these costly articles have given the firm a widespread reputation. Articles of all descriptions suitable for holiday and wedding presents may always be had at ALLEN's.

C. E. COLLINS & Co., No. 335 Broadway, are engaged in selling goods of their own manufacture, the material used being known as Collins metal, or improved oroide. Watches made of this material have the appearance of gold, and will not tarnish in consequence of any ordinary exposure to heat or cold. The Collins Company manufacture both ladies' and gentlemen's watches, and their goods have invariably given satisfaction. They range in price from $15 to $25, the higher-priced ones being full jeweled patent levers of chronometer movement. They also have a fine stock of chains and jewelry made of the same metal, ranging in value from $2 to $10. California diamonds are a special feature of the business of this firm. These are excellent imitations of the genuine diamond, are set in gold, and are peculiarly brilliant at night by artificial light. Cluster pins, earrings, and all articles of like character, are kept constantly on hand. All goods from this house are sent, if desired, by express, "C. O. D.," so that purchasers residing in any portion of the country may have their orders filled just as well as if they visited the store in person.

HOWARD & Co., No. 619 Broadway, have watches, jewelry and silverware in profusion, which they offer at tempting prices. This firm has for a long time made a specialty of Waltham watches, of which they exhibit, probably, as varied an assortment as can be found in any establishment in the country. The prices asked by this firm are fully as low as the articles can be afforded for, and cannot fail to satisfy every one who deal with them that they can do no better by patronizing any other establishment. Their lines of jewelry and silverware are very extensive, purchasable at cheap rates, and comprise all kinds of articles suitable for holiday presents.

MAGNIN, GUEDIN & Co., No. 652 Broadway, are not outdone by any establishment in the display they make of either watches, jewelry or fancy articles. The importation of Swiss watches has given this firm an enviable reputation, and they seem determined never to lessen it, if one may judge of the number, of all styles and at all prices, that they now have on exhibition. Their exhibit of jewelry, mostly of Paris and Geneva manufacture, is superb, and cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious. Besides the above-mentioned goods, however, they have French fancy clocks and bronzes at all prices, as well as an endless variety of mantel ornaments which they are selling off at remarkably low prices. In the matter of music boxes they have no superior in the country; their goods in this line being special importations from the most renowned European manufacturers. A magnificent display of opera glasses, pearl and other descriptions, fans of costly material and artistic ornamentation, China vases of every style and variety, and ten thousand novelties from Paris and Vienna are included in their immense stock, which is now opened for inspection. Messrs. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & Co. are the sole American importers of the celebrated Nardin watch. We know of no house wherein there is a greater display of articles suitable for holiday presents than at No. 652 Broadway.

C. A. STEVENS & Co.'s stock of holiday goods, silverware, jewelry, watches, &c., at their large establishment, No. 40 East Fourteenth-street, is one of the finest and best assorted in the City. They are now selling for currency at gold prices, and the great amount of patronage they receive is sufficient indication of the fact that they do the full measure of justice to every one of their customers. As this firm manufacture their own goods to a very great extent, they are enabled to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, of which, it would seem the latter are prompt to take advantage. Their display of silverware, just now, is of a superb character, and those desirous of purchasing will never regret having given their orders to this establishment. All kinds and varieties may be seen at No. 40 East Fourteenth-street, and the prices asked are astonishingly low. Besides silverware and jewelry, however, there is here exhibited a fine stock of bijouterie, comprising hundreds of fancy articles, well adapted as presents for the holiday season. In the line of watches they have the improved lever description, which is becoming decidedly popular, and the sale of which is constantly increasing. Purchasers of STEVENS' goods are numerous already; but they will be almost countless during the coming two weeks.

FORD & TUPPER, silversmiths, Nos. 787 and 789 Broadway, although occupying a second floor for carrying on their wholesale and retail business, are, nevertheless, besieged with anxious customers. This is not wonderful, either, when one takes into consideration the quality of work that is turned out of their establishment, none of which ever fails to give satisfaction. They have most suitable articles for holiday presents, either in sets or in single pieces, and are selling them at moderate prices. Every piece that comes from the hands of this firm is warranted to be as represented, a fact it is hardly necessary to state, considering the high business reputation that FORD & TUPPER have already achieved.

A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery. Who don't know BENEDICT's? It is a place as familiar to every New-Yorker as the City Hall or Union-square! Few establishments in the City can date further back than this, being founded in 1818, and having since then supplied watches, jewelry and silverware to generations of Manhattanese. His holiday stock is surpassingly large, extraordinarily good as to quality, and remarkably cheap as to price; no wonder it is invariably a favorite with our people during the holiday season. His watches have ever been remarkable as correct timekeepers, and may be always relied on. He has now an extraordinary supply of them, and they are readily finding purchasers. His jewelry is fully equal to that to be found at any establishment in this City, and is well calculated to adorn many a blooming belle "walking down Broadway." As for silverware and plated ware, all that needs be said is that BENEDICT is keeping up his well-established reputation, and, as usual, has lots of customers, who never think of sending their orders anywhere else than to No. 28 Bowery. The recurrence of this holiday season will prove, as many others have done before, that BENEDICT fully understands the secret of catering successfully to the popular taste, and never fails to act upon his knowledge in this particular.

Glassware, Bronzes, &c.

No holiday purchaser should, and, probably, no one will, fail to visit the well-known and colossal establishment of E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-street. If he cannot be suited in the way of a Christmas present then it is pretty certain he don't intend to buy one anywhere. Besides their immense stock of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., of every description, the HAUGHWOUTS have their store literally crammed from top to bottom with holiday goods. Bronzes of all varieties and patterns, statues, statuettes, Parian marbles, the Rogers groups, jardinieres, vases, artificial flowers and bouquets bonbonnieres, jewelry, perfumery and handkerchief boxes, nicknacks of every description, in bronze and glass, and a nameless variety of fancy goods of all sorts, and suited to the most moderate as well as the most expensive tastes. HAUGHWOUT & SONS have just received from Paris a large invoice of the latest styles of holiday goods, which are sold at the lowest prices. Not the least interesting feature of this establishment is the extensive gallery of paintings, which will well repay a visit.

DAVIS, COLLAMORE & Co., of No. 747 Broadway, have on hand this season, as usual, an extensive assortment of real bronzes and holiday goods, for which this house has long been famous. A new variety of bronzes has just been received, containing the most unique and beautiful designs suitable for holiday presents. The celebrated Meridan silver-plated goods and the English table cutlery from the manufactory of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS are also specialties in the trade of this firm.

WASHINGTON HADLEY's store, in the middle of the Cooper Institute block on Fourth-avenue, is a favorite resort for holiday purchasers who wish to obtain useful and handsome Christmas or New Year's presents for their friends at a moderate cost. His stock of crockery and glassware, toilet sets, &c., &c., is very large, and he prides himself on the low prices at which he is enabled to serve his customers.

Shoppers on Broadway who, during the Summer, were attracted in such throngs to the gorgeous drug store of Dr. HELMBOLD, under the Metropolitan Hotel, by the cool sparkling waters of the Oriental soda fountain there erected, will now find a different though equally irresistible attraction in the rare display of holiday goods there exhibited. Among them are the most superb toilet sets, glove boxes, odor boxes, handkerchief boxes, dressing cases, portemonnaies, (an extensive assortment,) perfumeries, soaps, &c.

Fancy Goods.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-street, could hardly make any additions to their stock of holiday goods were they to attempt it. An old-established house like their's is always sure to supply the wants of purchasers at a moment's notice; but never were its proprietors better able to do that than they are at present. For many years RIDLEY & SON have made a specialty of millinery goods, their supply of which is now more varied and extensive than ever, as any one of their long-time customers will readily declare on seeing their great assortment of bonnet velvets, ribbons, satins, feathers, plumes, birds and flowers. In addition to these, however, they offer superior articles of hair goods and braids, embroidered slippers, perfumery, soaps, satchels, sleeve buttons, fans, portemonnaies, jewelry, combs and brushes, dolls, ladies' albums, dressing cases for ladies and gentlemen, toilet boxes, gloves, and, in fact, every variety of fancy goods. The immense popularity of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the honesty of its dealings, and those of our readers who desire to supply themselves with holiday goods cannot do better than purchase at RIDLEY's.

There may be something in the line of fancy goods that is not to be found at MACY's, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue; but, if so, we are unable to declare what it is. Certainly, however, there is no gainsaying the fact that MACY's prices are now, and ever have been, popular. It is no wonder the crowd rushes here, when the fact is taken into consideration that everything one may ask for can be obtained. Holiday goods are in profusion, and the immense stock of these is supplemented by confectionery, soaps, perfumery, carved goods, plated ware, &c. He has also toy books, Bibles and prayer books, clocks,—French and American—handkerchiefs, gloves, umbrellas, bird cages, dolls, laces, embroideries, flowers, ribbons, feathers, Fall hats, silks and satins, lace curtains, ballet hosiery and theatrical goods of all descriptions. For ladies' wear he offers a splendid supply of hosiery, gloves, corsets, and other "fixins," while gentlemen may find underwear and small wares to their liking at most reasonable prices. As the holidays approach MACY seems more than ever determined to keep up his reputation not to be outdone by any.

WILLIAM KINZEY, No. 645 Broadway, has in his large show rooms one of the most complete assortments of fancy goods from which no purchaser can fail to make suitable selections. KINZEY's force is now busily employed in disposing of great bargains for the holidays. A feature of this establishment is its division into 25-cent, 50-cent, 75-cent and $1 departments, wherein any article may be had for one of the prices just named. Ribbons of all styles and varieties are here to be found, beside feathers and flowers, handkerchiefs, fancy embroidered and Valenciennes, round hats, gloves and hosiery of every character. The magnitude of KINZEY's stock may be judged from the fact that, in addition to chemisettes and fancy collars, and everything else in that line of goods, there are, also, perfumery boxes, watch cases, china tea sets, toilet sets, card receivers, jewel caskets, toys of every kind and variety, dolls that cry and dolls that walk, Parian figures, wax dolls, and others of china, of kid and of bisque, fancy sets and jet sets of pins and earrings, as well as others of pearl, portemonnaies, bracelets, and 10,000 other things suitable for holiday presents. No establishment in the City will give the purchaser more satisfaction than KINZEY's.

Pianos, Organs, Music Boxes, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS.—The reputation of the Chickering piano is so well established both in this country and Europe, and wherever the piano is used or known, that no word of praise of its quality of tone, durability or finish is needed. The first has been indorsed by all the musical artists of the age, the second has been proven by a general use of the instrument for nearly fifty years, and the last is visible to the eye of every purchaser. The new one-price system of doing business, introduced by the CHICKERINGS in April last, is giving great satisfaction to the public, as evidenced by the largely increased sales of this house. Under this system a person who desires to purchase a piano is sure of getting a first-class instrument, (for the standing of this house will not permit them to make any other,) and of getting it as low as any body else gets it. He can also order it by letter with the certainty of receiving the same instrument, and at the same price, as if he came to the City and spent days in bartering and dickering among the different dealers to get his piano at a fair price, as he was obliged to do under the old system. There is no reason why dealers in pianos, carriages and other expensive articles, should not conduct their business on the same honorable and reliable basis that other merchants do; and the CHICKERINGS deserve credit for introducing a reform so much needed. At their New-York warerooms, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, may be found all the varieties of pianofortes of their manufacture—grand, square and upright—and those who desire to make a magnificent present for the holidays can secure one, either in person or by letter, at the lowest cash price, from which there is no variation whatever.

STEINWAY & SONS.—The pianos of this firm, like those of CHICKERING & SONS, have also obtained a world-wide celebrity, and have aided in no less degree in acquring for American pianos a reputation for superiority over those of foreign manufacture. Many of the best artists of the age have indorsed them as being the perfection of the instrument, and their popularity increases the more widely they become known. In addition to their regular standard styles of pianos, the STEINWAYS also make a less expensive style, which they term the "school" piano, adapted to the wants of persons of moderate means. These pianos are equal to the higher priced instruments in respect to everything pertaining to their musical qualities and durability, the only difference being in the ornamentation and costliness of the cases. The house advertise a general reduction in the price of their pianos of all grades, corresponding with the decline of gold, and will sell as low as any other first-class manufacturer in the country. All the modern improvements that possess any merit have been adopted by the STEINWAYS in the manufacture of their instruments, and in point of style and finish they are unsurpassed by any pianos to be found in the world. Their warehouse in this City is located at Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-street, where a large assortment of grand, square and upright pianos are on exhibition, which seekers after holiday presents will do well to examine.

WEBER.—This young manufacturer, with the musical name, is rapidly taking rank with the CHICKERINGS and STEINWAYS and other leading piano makers of the world. The sales of his instruments have increased 210 per cent. within a year, and the Weber piano has already received the encomiums of Parepa-Rosa, Louisa Kellogg, Brignoli, Topp, Theodore Thomas, Mills, Bristow, Sanderson and Maretzek, and is getting to be a familiar sound in the concert rooms of the leading artists of the day. They are specially distinguished for their uniform soft tone, delicate touch and exquisite finish, and the goddess, Fashion has already stamped them with the impress of her approval. WEBER's warerooms, which are among the most elegant in the City, are located on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, where all styles of the instrument are on exhibition and sale at reasonable prices.

STECK.—The "Steck Pianos"—grand, square and upright—are offered for sale at greatly reduced prices at the warerooms in Steck's Hall, No. 141 Eighth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue. These pianos are celebrated for their power, durability, and fine sympathetic tone, and are well worthy the examination of purchasers either for holiday presents or for their own use.

HORACE WATERS, the well-known music dealer of No. 481 Broadway, has on hand a large assortment of pianos, melodeons and organs, which he offers at remarkably cheap rates, payable, if the purchaser prefers, in monthly installments. He also rents his instruments at reasonable prices.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER offer at their factory and warerooms, No. 55 West Sixteenth-street, first-class pianos from $200 upward.

CHAMBERS & SONS' pianos, upright and square, are offered for sale at No. 99 Fourth-avenue, at prices varying from $100 to $400, and are rented at proportionably cheap rates.

M. J. PAILLARD & Co., so long the leading dealers in musical boxes in Maiden-lane, may be found this season at the spacious and elegant store No. 680 Broadway, where they keep on hand every variety of music boxes at prices varying from $5 to $4,000.

Toys, Skates, &c.

ALTHOF, BERGMAN & Co., importers of toys and fancy goods, throw open their establishment at Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, for retail trade during the holidays, and a house of marvels it is. All the products of foreign art in glass, parian, china and all fancy material are to be found here. Swiss music boxes and clocks, Bohemian glassware, vases, mechanical figures which go through lilliputian dances, and all that ingenuity contrives for the astonishment of the old and the wonder of the young, are brought from unknown lands by this enterprising firm.

LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, whose window attracts the eyes of so many passers every day in the year, has fortified himself in the midst of extra supplies for the vigorous assaults of the holidays. Horses for the children, which never tire and eat no oats; swings and rockers which work themselves, sleds, skates, propellers, all the apparatus for locomotion which delights the boys and girls, are here in profusion, as well as blocks which make wondrous architectural structures, and games which please the restless minds of juveniles.

At FAIRCHILD's, too, No. 377 Sixth-avenue, on the up-town Broadway, is a perfect bazaar of toys, which would furnish Santa Claus with a tremendous load. Pink-faced dolls with wonderful flaxen locks and limber legs, balls, tops, houses, and all the toys, playthings, gimcracks, trinkets, and the distracting variety of merchandise which toy dealers display to the destruction of all power of choice in the buyer. He that could find nothing here for a present must be anxious to find an excuse for giving none.

PATTERSON BROTHERS, at No. 27 Park-row, have an assortment of the best skates to be found in the City, plain and silver plated, with straps and without, for boys, for girls, and for men and matrons. These contain a strange power, which puts life and mettle in the clumsiest heels.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

Its Rapid Growth and its Decline—Plans Suggested for its Improvement—Condition of the Tonnage in the Coasting Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In treating the subject of our mercantile marine, it is proper that we should trace the causes of its rapid growth, as well as the causes of its decline.

The tonnage of the United States amounted in

	Registered.	Add enrolled, making total.
1827	747,170	1,620,608
1837	809,313	1,896,684
1847	1,235,682	2,839,046
1857	2,377,094	4,940,842
1867	1,354,235	4,868,615

As the registered tonnage only represents our foreign commerce, we do not take into our calculations the enrolled licensed which is employed in the domestic trade.

In the decade ending with 1857 there were sundry causes to increase the tonnage of the United States and of the world, that followed in rapid succession. To name them will be sufficient to recall their influence. They were the discovery of deposits of guano at Ichaloe, the Mexican war, the discovery of gold in California, the famine of 1847-8 in Europe, the repeal of the Navigation laws of England, and the partial repeal of those of France, followed by the war in the Crimea. It is well known what effect the four first causes named produced; the opening of the trade of the 160,000,000 of inhabitants of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, and the employment it gave to the ships and shipbuilders of the United States, has not, we think, been duly considered.

The European nations, Great Britain and France in particular, finding that their merchants could not compete with those of the United States in the carrying trade of the world, or their shipbuilders with those of the United States, repealed their laws, and their shipowners sought, and found, in the United States those vessels which the high cost of the raw material would not allow them to construct in their own ports. The result of all the before-mentioned causes combined was the building of more tonnage than the commerce of the world required, and the decline in the tonnage of the United States which began in 1860 has continued until the present time.

In the midst of this expanded state of the tonnage of the United States, and we may say of the world, a new element for its depression is to be found in the introduction of iron for the purposes of shipbuilding. This novel application of a metal that forms one of the riches of Great Britain, brought back to her shipyards a trade that, in consequence of the high price of timber, she had given up as lost, but which has transferred the shipyards of the Kingdom from the Thames to the Clyde, the Wear and the Tyne, where cheap iron, cheap coal and cheap labor abound, and the ear of the visitor is deafened with the clang "of hammers closing rivets up," while the once busy and famous shipyards of London and other wood-building ports are silent, or abandoned to other purposes. At the commencement of the war we had a large stock of unprofitable tonnage, for which Europe became eager purchasers at full prices, under the belief that the cruisers of the South would sweep the tonnage of the United States from the ocean, and 1867 finds us with 1,354,235 registered tons, showing, on the supposition that our new ships replaced the usual wear and tear of the old ones, that after deducting the 103,032 tons destroyed by the cruisers of the South, 919,827 tons were sold to foreigners or placed under foreign flags, of which 465,372 tons belonged to the State of Maine, the balance (454,485) to other States.

Having briefly traced its rise and decline it now remains to examine the means suggested for its restoration. The shipbuilders of Maine claim that it can be done by free trade in all the materials that enter into the building of a ship:

"By a careful investigation of the duties upon materials entering into the construction of a ship, we find that they would amount in round numbers to $7 ₩ ton in gold; reducing the cost of building a ship at present, $68 in currency, to a gold basis, in round numbers it would be $41; deducting duties, $7 ₩ ton, it would be $34 ₩ ton, which is as cheap as a spruce and hack ship could be bought for in the Provinces."

Another authority says:

"In Great Britain, in France and in the Dominion of Canada, everything seems to be done to favor and to promote ocean commerce. In the United States, a policy the very reverse of this has too long prevailed. We will not for a moment believe that our Congressional legislation has been expressly designed to weaken and to destroy the foreign commerce of the nation; but we confess that, had there been any such purpose on the part of those who have framed the laws, these need not have been made essentially different from what they have been and still are. The very bunting which is used to display aloft our emblazoned nationality, is charged with a tariff duty of one hundred and twenty-five per cent.; and the chain cables and anchors, which are necessary to hold our vessels in safety in the roadstead, are burdened with an impost exceeding the total cost at which all merchants, except those of the United States, can supply themselves with them. And almost everything else entering into the construction and outfit of American ships is taxed with a like severity, amounting almost to prohibition. No wonder that our merchants are changing their investments from the water to the land, and that the foreign carrying trade is being abandoned to the more favored citizens of other countries."

If this were granted our shipbuilders would be on the same footing as the foreign shipbuilder, in all things except labor, and on the question of labor, an intelligent shipbuilder of the State of Maine asserted at the Commercial Convention held at Boston, that "he could produce more work for $1,000 in greenbacks, in his shipyard, than could be produced with $1,000 in gold on the other side of the boundary line." If this be so, the difference between the cost of building in the Provinces and in the United States would be the same. The shipyards of the Provinces are as idle as those of the United States, and their builders are looking forward with the view of changing their wooden shipyards into manufactories of iron vessels.

Although our shipbuilders are fully able to present to the public their own claims and their own views, it becomes the shipowner to adjust, if possible, the measures of relief in such manner that they may go, as heretofore, hand in hand in asking for the necessary legislation; but if the revival of our mercantile marine be of such national importance as is claimed for it, neither the interest of the shipowner, nor the interest of the shipbuilder must be permitted to stand as a stumbling block in the path that Congress may deem proper to follow.

The shipowners, with some few exceptions, claim that the remedy is in absolute free trade in ships, and these views are supported by the following extracts from the reports made to and by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress last year:

"The shipping interest of the United States, to a great degree prostrated by the war, has not revived during the past year. Our shipyards are, with rare exceptions, inactive. Our surplus products are being chiefly transported to foreign countries in foreign vessels. The Secretary is still forced to admit, in the language of his report, that with unequaled facilities for obtaining the materials, with acknowledged skill in shipbuilding, with thousands of miles of seacoast, indented with the finest harbors in the world, with surplus products that require in their transportation a large and increasing tonnage, we can neither profitably build ships, nor successfully compete with English ships in the transportation of our own productions.

No change for the better has taken place since that report was made. On the contrary, the indications are that the great shipbuilding interest of the Eastern and Middle States has been steadily declining, and that, consequently, the United States is gradually ceasing to be a great maritime Power. A return to specie payments will do much, but will not be sufficient, to avert this declension and give activity to our shipyards. The materials which enter into the construction of vessels should be relieved from taxation by means of drawbacks; or if this may be regarded as impracticable, subsidies might be allowed as an offset to taxation. If subsidies are objectionable, then it is recommended that all restrictions upon the registration of foreign-built vessels be removed, so that the people of the United States, who cannot profitably build vessels, may be permitted to purchase them in the cheapest market. It is certainly unwise to retain upon the statute books a law restrictive upon commerce, when it no longer accomplishes the object for which it was enacted.

What was said by the Secretary in 1866 and 1867 upon the subject is true at the present time, and he therefore feels it his duty to repeat his recommendations. The shipping interest was not only prostrated by the war, but its continued depression is attributable to the financial legislation, and the high taxes consequent upon the war. The honor and the welfare of the country demand its restoration.

We have testimony to the same effect in a dispatch on the commercial policy of Great Britain, addressed by Mr. MORSE, United States Consul at London, under date of Jun. 1, 1868, to Mr. SEWARD, in which it is said: 'Taxation on importations is necessary for revenue, and to encourage and strengthen the growth of some of our industries by limiting foreign competition in our home markets; but it seriously cripples, and may fatally wound an interest, the position and value of which cannot be determined by ourselves. As long as our ports are wisely kept open to the reception of cargoes from foreign ships, as long as the freedom of the sea is maintained and we send our ships out thereon to seek business in its harbors and commercial ports, we must go into the freight markets of the world as nearly on an equality with all maritime Powers as possible. In those markets the true practical value of American ships must be determined, whatever nominal or fictitious value our legislation may attempt to force upon them within our limits. This legislation can give a high comparative value to our coasting tonnage, because of that we have and can hold the monopoly, and admit no foreign competition. But when we go beyond the reach of the local laws which secure this monopoly—and all maritime nations practically secure to themselves this home trade in some way—the true value of such outgoing ships is in reality controlled by the contestants for the prizes of commerce, and not by ourselves. If by any means of excessive taxation we place a cost value on American tonnage so far above that of our competitors, and if we continue the use of perishable materials instead of iron in its construction, we shall in time, by our own voluntary action, exclude ourselves from this most desirable and honorable international competition, acknowledge ourselves unequal to the contest, disperse our keels, call home our flag, and circumscribe that commerce which but so recently led all rivals in the race of the seas, to the comparative narrow limits of our own coasts, rivers and lakes."

Another, but, as we believe, a very limited class, claim that our only remedy is by subsidies. This remedy would, without doubt, build up the particular lines that were fortunate in having the needed political influence to secure a subsidy, but would stifle the general commerce of the country, which it is the very object of the present agitation to revive. It was well said in the Cincinnati report:

"Our national legislation on this subject, to be permanently efficient, must be based upon sound commercial principles, and it must be as broad as the country itself. A grant of money should never be made for the benefit of speculators and monopolists, nor should it be sufficiently liberal to permit, not to say encourage, gross and persistent mismanagement. No undue advantage should be given to one city over another. It should not be the object to start a single line, upon which all the liberality of the Government shall be lavished, and on the achievements of which all the world shall be invited to gaze. We do not want a second Collins Company, brilliant and unsuccessful. We have made one costly attempt for the sake of glory; let us be actuated next time by a sober desire for gain. It is not so much an ocean steamship line as an ocean steamship system of which we now stand urgently in need. The West, the South, the North, need this. The interior needs it equally with the seaboard; Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, no less than Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The system, therefore, in all its features, must be the opposite of everything limited, local and special."

The subsidizing of ten or twenty or two hundred steamers will not benefit the general commerce of the country, whatever it may do for its glory; but only tend to enrich the few. The report of the Committee of the Shipowners' Association says: "It is a question worthy of serious consideration whether the signing of the Cunard contract in 1839 was not the main cause in discouraging the three steamship lines which, in 1838 and 1839, had demonstrated the feasibility of steam communication between the New and Old Worlds." Who can say that these lines would not have existed to this day, had they not been stifled by the large subsidy to Cunard, and relieved us from the dependence on a single line for so many years.

Our merchants were not slow in profiting by the example of the *Sirius* and *Great Western*, and the other pioneers. The steamer *United States* was built without subsidy. The steamer *Washington* followed, claiming no aid from subsidies, although her projectors subsequently became frightened by the granting of a subsidy for a line on the same route, and accepted what proved to be a curse. The subsidy to the Pacific Mail Ship Company has not helped to increase our lines, but it has enabled that Company to drive from that once profitable route every steamer or steam line that has ventured to claim a share of the large trade that crosses the continent at Panama, and to levy a much larger sum from passengers than free competition would have demanded, and to whose exactions we are indebted in part for the Pacific Railroad, and its host of competitors for public money.

It is claimed that in a national point of view that if we pretend to rank as a first-rate naval Power the interest of the shipbuilder must be protected, or in time of need we shall have to rely on foreigners for vessels to protect our coasts. In reply we would ask, Of what use is a large navy unless you have a mercantile marine upon which in time of need you rely for men to man the national vessels?

If we proceed in our present downward course we may not have to rely on foreigners for our ships of war, but we most certainly shall require foreign crews to man them. The value of the mercantile marine has been too recently shown to need further illustration. We, as well as England and France, depend on the Government dockyards to furnish national vessels. England, as we do, relies on her mercantile marine and has an ample reserve of hardy sailors ready for any emergency. France, to remedy her want of a mercantile marine, resorts to conscription, and compels every sailor to serve a limited time on board a national vessel, before he can be either mate or master of a merchant vessel.

Subsidies not only check the growth of competing lines, but build up large monopolies that, in consequence of such subsidies, are enabled to exact from the citizens such terms as the favored companies may impose, thus taxing the people in a double sense. France, to indemnify herself for the expense of her subsidized lines, taxes the correspondence of the world that passes through her post offices double the amount of postage that is paid in any other country with which we have postal treaties, and recently refused to listen to any proposition for the abatement of this extravagant charge.

We do not believe the people of the United States are in favor of building up a few lines at the expense of others equally worthy of public confidence and support, even if the finances of the country would warrant this method of squandering them. We now come back to the question of what shall be done to restore our mercantile marine. We have shown that the wooden shipyards of Europe and the British Provinces are comparatively idle, while those of the iron building yards are in a state of activity. The experience of our shipbuilders has been limited in this new branch of industry, but the vessels that have come from their hands prove that we are not behind European nations in the necessary skill or facilities for this branch of industry. Why it has not flourished has been stated above the high tariff on all articles used in the construction. They, like the builders of wooden ships, claim a bounty or the remission of duties on the material used, and maintain that if put on an equality with the foreign builders as to the use of free material, the superiority of the American workman and his faculty of invention, will enable them to overcome the difference of the price of labor, and to compete successfully with the iron builders of other countries. The difficulties they have to overcome is seen in the testimony given before the Congressional Committee by Mr. MCKAY, the well-known shipbuilder of Boston.

We have stated above the different plans suggested for the improvement of our mercantile marine, and at the risk of being called an enemy to the shipbuilder and shipowner, venture the opinion that neither of these methods will have the effect expected. Time may bring about a different state of feeling, but at the present moment few could be induced to invest their capital in ships, be they of wood or iron, sail or steam, for the very satisfactory reason that shipowning does not pay. We venture also to express our belief that the present diminished state of our mercantile marine "is a blessing in disguise." If $1,300,000 cannot earn but little more than is required to pay the insurance, what would be the result of double that amount of unproductive capital to the merchants of the seaboard cities? We are not of the number that fear any large access to our tonnage if either or all the methods be adopted, until our currency is restored to that basis which is the only recognized circulating medium of the commercial world, gold.

We have extended our remarks far beyond the limits that we intended, and will close by calling attention to the distressed condition of the tonnage engaged in the coasting trade. What has become of the numerous lines of sailing vessels that were formerly employed between our domestic ports? The answer is at our doors. Their use has been supplanted by railroads and steam. As it is with us, so it is with other nations, and thus many thousands of tons that found employ along their coasts, are compelled, by the competition of railroads and steam, to embark on foreign voyages. Whatever may result from the present movement, it must not be overlooked that our shipbuilders are large shipowners, and that our mercantile marine is composed of wooden vessels, and every reasonable effort should be made to combine, if possible, the interest of the builder with that of the SHIPOWNER.

The English papers comment variously as to who shall succeed Lord CAIRNS as the Conservative leader. Most of the papers seem to consider that Lord DERBY will be his successor, and the *Daily News* says: "Lord DERBY is a man of moderation and good sense; and the policy of peaceful submission, and the tactics of orderly retreat, may be well enough conducted by him."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—10.

The minutes of meetings held December thirteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McGrath—

Petition and resolution to pay Andrew Corland three hundred dollars for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That Frank Daulte be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Benjamin P. Todd, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the ordinance for the paving of Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Lexington-avenue, with Belgian pavement, be rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolution permitting John Delaney to place an ornamental lamp in front of his premises, on northwest corner of Avenue B and Tenth street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of two thousand nine hundred and ten dollars, for coaches furnished to the various Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution to appoint Edwin H. Darling a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Patrick Conklin, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

Resolution to amend resolution approved by the Mayor November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, making the Insurance and Real Estate Journal a Corporation newspaper, by striking therefrom all after the word "newspapers."

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Miller moved to take from the table resignation of James O'Brien as Alderman of the Fifteenth District.

Which was carried.

Alderman Miller moved that said resignation be accepted.

Which was carried.

The President thereupon offered the following resolution: That the Board does hereby acknowledge the validity of the election of Richard Croker as the representative in the Board of Aldermen of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District (Twenty-first Ward) of this City, at the election held in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to the vacancy occasioned by the election of James O'Brien to the office of Sheriff of this county, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, while representing the said Aldermanic District in this Board, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay to the said Richard Croker, elected as aforesaid, the salary due as representative of the said district from the date of such election, to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Which was adopted.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, twentieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Welch, Calkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

The minutes of meetings held December four, six, nine and thirteen were read and approved.

PETITION.

Remonstrance of A. Gordon Hammersley, owner of eight lots on Fifth-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first streets, against laying wooden pavement on that portion of said avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolution directing Street Commissioner to remove tar and gravel from the Belgian pavement on Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolution permitting the Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital to erect porch and bay window on their building in Twentieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolution permitting Terence Farley to erect a bay window on his house, northwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Healy.

Resolution appointing Frederick A. Jones a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Timothy Baldwin, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolution appointing James A. Ovington a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Thomas A. Granger, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolution appointing Maurice S. De Vries a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John J. Blair, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolution that on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolution that Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue B, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller giving a statement of leases of wharves and piers made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions to permit Thomas Chadwick to regulate and grade in front of his property on north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, and to repeal resolution for paving Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolution appointing the New-York Official Railroad News a Corporation paper.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Resolutions directing the Comptroller to draw a warrant in favor of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for one thousand dollars each; to donate six hundred dollars to Patrick McGowan for extra services; to purchase new site for Twentieth Precinct Police Station; to donate one thousand five hundred dollars to Laurence Langan for extra services; to build a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from First-avenue to East River; to regulate and grade Eighty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard; to donate three hundred dollars and forty cents to the Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, and one hundred and thirty dollars to the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit—

Resolution to flag full width sidewalk in front of numbers three hundred and twenty and three hundred and twenty-two West Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To place two gas lamps in front of Grammar School number twenty-nine, in Greenwich-street; to regulate and grade Sixty-first-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; to build a sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; to pave Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which were respectively adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Welch, Calkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Preamble and resolution requesting the Harlem Railroad to stop their local trains at One Hundred and Ninth-street.

Which was adopted.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Friday, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York . . . . . $40 Gold.
In London . . . . . £8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main 100 Florins

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemeha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands $4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds . . 1,500,000
Capital Stock 10,000,000

Total Resources . . $15,500,000
Total Length of Road . 271 Miles

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
TANNER & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Second Class, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for three years, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	JOHN H. DRAPER,
FRANCIS T. WALKER,	JAMES M. DRAKE,
JAMES BIGLER,	CHARLES R. SWORDS,
WILLIAM HUBBARD,	JOHN H. HOLDANE,
ROBT. BOWNE,	ISAAC H. ALLEN,
N. B. WEED,	JOHN W. FLETCHER.

And at a meeting of Directors, held Dec. 16, 1869, ROBT. L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, both unanimously. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for three years:

George L. Willard,	Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John W. Frothingham,	James B. Blossom,
Josiah B. Blossom,	Henry A. Swift,
Ezra P. Prentice,	George L. Nichols,
James S. Noyes,	F. R. Fowler,
John J. Van Nostrand.	James H. Frothingham.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

12 PER CENT. INTEREST.—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands. CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $951 28, and in forty years $2,003 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.

Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115	115⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅝	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	118⅞	119⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	114¾	114⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	111¾	112	10-40 Regis.	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	111¾	112	Gold	120⅝	120¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To the holders of the extended bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue of $350,000 of date of April 30, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the redemption of nine of these bonds, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. and C. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund," will be received till 10 A. M. Jan. 1, 1870.

The bids of the lowest bidder or bidders will be received.

JOHN INGLE, JR.,
President E. & C. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

$25,000 OR MORE SPECIAL capital wanted by a house, in this City, about to reorganize and to extend their business in railroad iron and railroad supplies. The advertisers can furnish unexceptionable City references as to their standing. They have good connections in this country and abroad, and are thorough business men. Gentlemen answering this will please address MERCHANTS, Box No. 3,788 Post Office, New-York.

LOST NOTE.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by the undersigned, dated Pittsburg, Oct. 1, 1869, numbered 4, for sixteen hundred dollars, ($1,600,) at twelve months from date, with interest, payable to the order of John A. Wilson, was mailed at Pittsburg, Oct. 1, to the said John A. Wilson, New-York City, but never received by him. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. GEORGE B. EDWARDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. JOSEPH (MISSOURI) CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE 1889.
INTEREST AUGUST AND FEBRUARY, PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.

Population of St. Joseph, about 35,000.
Assessed valuation of property, $12,000,000.
Rate of taxation, 1½ per cent.
Revenue from other sources than tax, say licenses, &c., $25,000.
Amount of city indebtedness is $490,000.
The city owns in railroad and other bonds, $600,000.
St. Joseph is the second city in size, wealth and population in the State of Missouri, and is the centre of six railroads, running in different directions.
We offer a limited amount of these bonds at 75 flat.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
TALLAHASSE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER,
President.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!
1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Established 1853,
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall,)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000,
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $5. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounded.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated, Nov. 30, 1869, declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell, & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in January, 1870.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the dividend is paid, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees.
RICHARD ROWETT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 16th day of December, it was

Voted, That the dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 2 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1870.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Twelve and One-Half Cents per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company to the 1st of December, payable on and after the 23d day of December inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 22d inst., inclusive. By order.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from the 20th inst., to the 3d prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st.,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FURS.

FURS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHOICE SETS IN
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
ASTRAKHAN, &c.

MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.
ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $35, worth $50.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $40.
LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $160, worth $260.
MISSES' SETS, $4 and upward.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.

BURKE,
No. 469 BROADWAY,
Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.

Suitable for City and country residences.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 31 53D-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.—DR. FOOTE'S new work now ready; the best book for agents ever published. Apply at once for choice of territory, 24-page circular, and terms. Address WELLS & CO., No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD SITUATION IN the City, a young woman (a Protestant) as thorough waitress; one who understands her business in all its branches. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A competent chambermaid. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 20 East 17th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY LACES, MACY
MACY EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY FALL HATS, SILKS AND SAT- MACY
MACY INS, MACY
MACY WHITE GOODS, LACE CUR- MACY
MACY TAINS, MACY
MACY THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS
in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY FRENCH AND AMERICAN MACY
MACY CLOCKS, MACY
MACY LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKER- MACY
MACY CHIEFS, MACY
MACY CORSETS, MACY
MACY HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY SMALL WARES, MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUT- MACY
MACY TONS, MACY
MACY COTTON, ALPACA AND MACY
MACY SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY Having completed, for this season, MACY
MACY our additions to the store, we are now MACY
MACY offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

INDIA SHAWLS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GEORGE A. HEARN

begs to inform his friends and the public that he has sold his entire stock of

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
TO
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Referring to the above, we shall offer the whole lot, amounting to upward of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
AT RETAIL,
AT
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
ON
MONDAY, DEC. 20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS

Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices. H. M. FAIRCHILD, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

GO EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Skates, Sleigh Bells, Tool Chest, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory Handle Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers' Forks, Plated Knives, Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Trays, &c., &c., at CHAS. S. LITTLE'S Hardware Store, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

MAGICAL AND CONJURING REpository and Manufactory. Novelties from 30c. to $200. W. J. JUDD, No. 1,475 3d-av., between 88th and 89th sts., New-York. Cars pass the store.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT REtail by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth, or bring up by hand one or two children; would make herself useful in the family; best reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st, near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class seamstress; will go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing, and has her own sewing machine—Wheeler & Wilson's. Call for two days at No. 214 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook; understands French and English cooking, making all kinds of soups, and boning and larding; good City reference; would do the marketing. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; no objection to country; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business; no objection to the country; City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as a first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give seven years' reference. Call at No. 163 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN PRIvate family, work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's machine. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family. Call at No. 324 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 324 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SINGLE,) a situation as first-class gardener; can produce best reference as to capability in the management of greenhouse, grapery, flower-garden, &c. Address A. M. L., Rye Post Office, Westchester County.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 282 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; best of City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan, as collector, janitor, sexton or light porter; best of references. Address H. D., Station O, Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; can give good references from his present employer. Address F. B., No. 104 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young man in a private family; best City reference. Address No. 26 East 19th-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE or caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA......Dec. 18 | CALEDONIA......Jan. 8
CAMBRIA......Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA......Jan. 15
IOWA......Jan. 1 | EUROPA......Jan. 22

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT...SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $78.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22 | Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23 | Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29 | Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5 | Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,015 tons......Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons......Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons......Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons......Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons......Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)...Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Jan. 6

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No 15 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—EXTRA STEAMER.

The well-known A 1 steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, 18th instant, taking measurement goods.

To New Orleans at 15 cents per foot.
Through to Mobile at 20 cents per foot.
Through to Galveston at 22½ cents per foot.
Time to Mobile and Galveston quicker than by any other route, and insurance lower.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......Saturday, Dec. 18
CRO. CROMWELL......CLAPP......FRIDAY, Dec. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15; Jacksonville, $24.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Dec. 30.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M. 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.

Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.

Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.